

DAILY REPORT

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BRITAIN'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDUSTRY VISITS

Received by Wan Li

OW160840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Patrick Jenkin, British secretary of state for industry, and his party.

Wan Li said the two countries have done a lot for their economic cooperations and trade. He expressed the belief that the trade, and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries would grow.

Jenkin said his talks with other Chinese officials yesterday showed that Britain and China have many opportunities for bilateral trade and cooperation in coal mining, off-shore oil exploration and power industry.

Present on the occasion were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Received by Chen Muhua

OW151249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Patrick Jenkin, British secretary of state for industry, held talks here this morning on bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. According to sources close to the talks, the two sides wished to strengthen cooperation in coal, petroleum and power industries. They expressed satisfaction over the progress in the cooperation in rubber and shipbuilding sectors.

Present at the talks in the Great Hall of the People were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Patrick Jenkin and his party arrived here by plane yesterday at the invitation of Chen Muhua. They will meet other Chinese officials to discuss specific cooperative projects.

Chen Muhua Hosts Banquet

OW151813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of Patrick Jenkin, British secretary of state for industry, and the party he is leading.

Chen Muhua said in her toast, "China and Britain enjoy a very sound relationship in political, economic and cultural fields and our economic cooperation and trade relations are even closer." She said that during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), China will give construction priority to energy, transportation, agriculture and the modernization of existing enterprises. She said these will provide "favorable conditions" for expanding China's economic cooperation and trade with Britain and other countries as well. Chen Muhua said she hoped that fruitful results would be achieved in the cooperation between the two countries in these sectors.

Jenkin said his talks with Chen Muhua this morning were both "fruitful and enlightening." "The world trade recession has made it difficult to expand exports," he said. "We in Britain have been happy to see the significant growth of Chinese exports to the U.K. and hope that this will be balanced by a comparable increase in British exports to China." On the topic of energy, Jenkin said it is "particularly encouraging" to note the agreement recently signed between the two countries for the development of a coal mine in Shandong. He said the potential for mutually beneficial trade and cooperation is great in the oil sector. Five British oil companies had bid for blocks in the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea, he said. Jenkin said that Britain is willing and able to help China in communications, port modernization, aviation, construction, agricultural science and the technical transformation of existing enterprises.

FRENCH SENAT GROUP ARRIVES IN BEIJING 14 JAN

OW141206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the France-China friendship group of the Senate of France led by Robert Laucournet, vice-president of the senate, flew in here this afternoon for a ten-day visit as guests of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

The seven-member delegation includes four senators: Hubert Martin, Jean Beranger, Jean Garcia and Roland du Luart.

During their stay in Beijing, the French guests will hold talks with leading members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and meet Chinese Government leaders. They will also tour Xian, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

The delegation was greeted at the airport today by Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo.

Received by Peng Chong

OW151005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, held talks here this morning with a delegation from the France-China friendship group of the Senate of France led by Robert Laucournet, vice-president of the senate. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly relations between the two peoples and parliaments in recent years.

Peng Chong briefed the guests on the progress of China's modernization drive and the changes in China's political and economic fields.

Laucournet said that China has made great efforts and achievements in its modernization, and the livelihood of the Chinese people has improved. China is playing an ever bigger role in world affairs. "All this has left a deep impression on us. The France-China friendship group will exert itself for furthering the friendship between the two countries," Laucournet said. The two sides also briefed each other on the workings of their parliaments and expressed their willingness to further cooperation.

Present at the talks were Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China. Later, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a luncheon for the French guests.

NPC Fetes Senat Delegation

OW151841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening for a delegation from the France-China friendship group of the French Senate. The delegation is led by Robert Laucournet, vice-president of the senate and chairman of the group.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, said in his speech: "The friendly relations between China and France have made new progress. The France-China friendship group of the French Senate has devoted itself to the promotion of the understanding and friendship between the two peoples, and made valuable contributions to close cooperation between the Senate of France and the N.P.C." Peng Chong said: "The Chinese and the French people both love peace, treasure their own independence and sovereignty and oppose foreign interference and aggression. We both hope to develop our economics and strengthen our two countries economic and technical cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In the present world, which is far from tranquil, strengthening cooperation between China and France not only conforms to the interests of our two countries, but also to safeguarding world peace and stability."

Laucournet said: "The Western countries have highly developed economy, technology and science in the 20th century, but, they have not created good morals and ideals in people. We have noted that China has stressed the importance of training new people and attached great importance to the spiritual development. Replacing old cadres with the young is successful in your country. Leading organizations at all levels are full of fresh blood and vitality. These things have left deep impressions on us."

Laucournet said: "We hope that our group will further strengthen cooperation and exchange experience in every field with you."

Present at the banquet were Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

Received by Wan Li

OW171246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Acting Premier Wan Li this afternoon met with the visiting delegation from the France-China friendship group of the French Senate led by Robert Laucournet, vice-president of the senate and chairman of the group. At the meeting, Wan Li welcomed the French guests on behalf of the Chinese Government. He praised Vice-President Robert Laucournet for his efforts to promote the friendship between the people of China and France.

"There are broad prospects for Sino-French economic and technical cooperation, which will grow steadily on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said.

Wan Li also briefed the guests on China's economic situation in the rural areas.

Present at the meeting were Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo.

SFRY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW131704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- A Yugoslav Federal Assembly delegation led by its President Raif Dizdarevic arrived here tonight for a visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. While in Beijing, President Dizdarevic will hold talks and exchange views with Chinese leaders on the development of Sino-Yugoslav relations and on international issues. The Yugoslav guests will also visit Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Greeting them at the airport were Wang Hanbin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

Talks With Wei Guoqing

OW141940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, held talks today with the Yugoslav Federal Assembly delegation led by its President Raif Dizdarevic. The two sides exchanged views on the development of Sino-Yugoslav relations and international issues.

Wei Guoqing welcomed the Yugoslav guests on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and its Chairman Ye Jianying. He told the group, which is the first high-level Yugoslav delegation to visit China this year, that the visit marks a new beginning for friendly Sino-Yugoslav cooperation.

Dizdarevic conveyed the regards of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly to the Chinese N.P.C. Standing Committee, and said the delegation's visit will help develop and enrich mutual relations and understanding.

Wei Guoqing said: "Sino-Yugoslav relations have entered a new stage of all-round development since President Tito's China visit in 1977. Cooperation has been going very well. The relationship between the two countries is based on mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and prospects for the future are broad." Wei Guoqing said China supports Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy and wishes that Yugoslavia would play a greater role in the non-aligned movement.

President Dizdarevic said, "Yugoslavia has always adhered to the non-aligned policy for independence and initiative, and now is making efforts for the success of the forthcoming summit conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in New Delhi in March." He said that Yugoslavia will support Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-aligned Movement, and will contribute to strengthening the unity of the Non-aligned Movement. He said: "Yugoslav-Chinese relations are constantly developing. We are willing to further develop cooperation between the two countries, and do our utmost to promote relations. We also hope that Yugoslav-Chinese friendship will continue to grow."

During the talks, the two sides reported on the work of China's N.P.C. Standing Committee and the Yugoslav Federal Assembly respectively. Both said they hope that the two organizations will further exchange experiences, strengthen ties and learn from each other.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Marjan Rozic, member of the Committee for Social and Political Relations of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly; Zvonko Spoljar, member of the Committee for Constitutional Question of the Assembly; Mustafa Pljakic, leader of the delegation from the Autonomous Province of Kosovo of the Chamber of Republic and Autonomous Provinces of the Assembly; and Sava Obrad vic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Zhang Pinghua and Ou Tangliang, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Shi Lin, deputy to the N.P.C.; Wang Hanbin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Wei Guoqing Hosts Banquet

OW141953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening for a Yugoslav Federal Assembly delegation led by its President Raif Dizdarevic. Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the banquet.

In his speech, Wei Guoqing said, "The late Comrade Tito, a great friend of the Chinese people, once said that the Yugoslav people should continuously advance and develop the Yugoslav-Chinese friendly relations." He said: "We have noted with satisfaction that Tito's behests have come true. We are sure that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will develop in an all-round, stable and sustained way. The foundation of such relations are very solid, and prospects are broad."

Referring to the present international situation, Wei Guoqing said: "As one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement, Yugoslavia has persevered in the non-aligned principles, opposed aggression and expansion by imperialism and hegemonism, opposed all forms of foreign rule, and played an important role in the Non-aligned Movement and in world affairs. China has always supported the Non-aligned Movement's purpose for independence and initiative, and for non-bloc, and supported its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism." Wei Guoqing said, "We are pleased that the Non-aligned Movement is constantly developing and expanding."

Dizdarevic said Yugoslavia and China enjoy mutual respect. He said: "Friendly relations between our two countries are developing on the solid basis of all-round cooperation, mutual respect for independence and equality. We highly appreciate the development of the relations between Yugoslavia and China, because it is not only of great significance to our two countries, but contributes to international cooperation on the principle of equality." He said: "When peace and independence are threatened, the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world should strengthen their efforts to oppose all forms of external rule and inequality."

Dizdarevic said people of all countries have equal rights to take part in the settlement of world issues and to establish a new order for international economy. He said that as a non-aligned country, Yugoslavia is preparing for the seventh summit meeting of non-aligned countries "to give a new push to the cause of world peace and progress." He said Yugoslavia will continue to fulfill the cause pioneered by the late President Tito.

Delegation Visits Monument

OW151359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The Yugoslav Federal Assembly delegation led by its President Rifa Dizdarevic laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning. The distinguished guests were accompanied by Wang Hanbin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

This afternoon, the Yugoslav guests visited the Evergreen People's Commune on the Western suburbs of Beijing. Li Wenyuan, chairman of the commune, briefed the visitors on its general conditions of production and how the production responsibility system worked there. The guests visited a kindergarten, a greenhouse and a peasant's home at the commune.

Wang Shoudao Meets Delegation

OW161033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this morning with Marjan Rozic, member of the visiting Yugoslav Federal Assembly delegation and member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People. Wang Shoudao and Rozic exchanged views on further strengthening the cooperation and friendly exchanges between the two organizations. They hoped the two organizations would strengthen cooperation. They also briefed each other on the work of their respective organizations and their important role in the political and social life of their countries.

Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China attended the meeting. Also present were Kong Yuan, Standing Committee member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China; Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; and Sun Xiaocun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of China Democratic National Construction Association.

Hu Yaobang Meets, Fets Delegation

OW161724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with the Yugoslav Federal Assembly delegation led by its President Raif Dizdarevic in Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

At the meeting, Hu spoke highly of the friendship and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia. He said friendly relations between the two parties and two countries have developed very well. "We share identical views of many issues," he said. "The relationship between us is one of genuine equality relations, including economic cooperation, between our two countries will make further progress." Hu noted that the international status of Yugoslavia rises daily and its influence on the world has expanded. Yugoslavia will play a still greater role in the Non-aligned Movement, Hu said.

President Dizdarevic conveyed the regards of the Yugoslav party and Government leaders to the Chinese leaders. He said relations between Yugoslavia and China are very friendly and there are conditions to further expand such relations in an all-round way. He said, "To further develop Yugoslav-China relations is beneficial to the people of the two countries and to world peace as well."

After the meeting, Hu hosted a dinner for the Yugoslav guests. Present on the occasion were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman, and Wang Hanbin, deputy secretary-general, of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic.

DEATH OF YUGOSLAVIA'S BAKARIC REPORTED

OW161520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), died of illness today at the age of 71.

The Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee held a memorial service here this morning for the deceased Yugoslav leader.

PRC, CPC LEADERS CABLE ROMANIA ON REPUBLIC DAY

AU111152 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, we want to extend warmest congratulations to you, the RCP, the Government and the Romanian people on behalf of the CPC, the Government and the Chinese people.

During these 35 years, radical and profound changes have taken place in Romania. The fraternal Romanian people have turned their fatherland into a socialist country with a modern industry and an advanced agriculture. We note with satisfaction that, under the leadership of the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the diligent Romanian people are struggling with devotion and complete confidence to implement the great targets set forth by the 12th RCP Congress and to fulfill the lofty tasks established by the recent RCP national conference. We are fully convinced that you will surely achieve new successes at all levels of socialist construction.

May the Socialist Republic of Romania flourish and prosper!

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

ZHAO CONCLUDES TANZANIA VISIT, FLIES TO KENYA

Talks With Nyerere

OW141723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the Chinese Government will take an attitude of active cooperation toward Tanzania's efforts in economic rehabilitation.

During their continued talks held here at the State House this morning, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Premier Zhao further discussed bilateral economic cooperation. Nyerere said his country is now experiencing a very difficult time in economy. Therefore, a re-examination of economy is necessary. The general policy is to rehabilitate the economy but not to expand or build new projects, he stressed.

The president hoped that Tanzania's friends, including China, will help his government rehabilitate the economy by consolidating the already completed projects and solve problems such as spare parts, raw material and under-capacity operation. He said that Tanzania commits itself to the "South-South cooperation" and will explore new fields of cooperation with China such as joint ventures. The Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Company is a well run joint venture which embodies the principle of equality and mutual benefit, he said.

Premier Zhao expressed his understanding of the economic difficulties now facing Tanzania. Generally speaking, he said, difficulties are unavoidable in the developing countries' economic construction. A more important reason is that the developed countries shift their economic crisis on to the developing countries, he said. Zhao said that (?according to) China's experience in its economic readjustment, Tanzania's policy of economic rehabilitation determined by President Nyerere is correct. Zhao expressed the belief that persistence in this policy will yield good results.

Premier Zhao said he supports the idea for China and Tanzania to explore new channels and patterns of economic cooperation between them, including jointly-owned enterprises and cooperative production. If Tanzania needs, Zhao said, China is willing to provide technical and management services for the purpose of improving management of the existing China-assisted items, and help Tanzania train management personnel.

The two sides then discussed some possible items of increased cooperation in the future. Related ministers on both sides were present at the talks.

Leaves Capital for Arusha

OW141919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, arrived here from Dar es Salaam for a good-will visit this morning. Zhao and his entourage are scheduled to leave here tomorrow for Nairobi, Kenya, the last leg of his eleven-nation Africa tour.

An official send-off ceremony was held at the Dar es Salaam international airport before his departure to Arusha. When Premier Zhao, in the company of President Nyerere, arrived at the airport, he was cheered by hundreds of people gathering at the airport apron and balcony to bid a farewell to the Chinese guests.

Various Tanzanian traditional "ngoma" dances and acrobatic activities were performed to drumbeats. Present at the airport to bid farewell to the Chinese premier were Tanzanian Vice President Mwinyi Aboud Jumbe, Secretary General of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister Cleopa David Msuya and other government leaders.

The send-off ceremony then began with the playing of the national anthems of China and Tanzania. Premier Zhao, standing side by side with President Nyerere on the saluting dais, received salutes from the guard of honor. Premier Zhao then went to shake hands with Tanzanian Government and party leaders and waved to the masses to bid farewell and expressed thanks to them. A cheerful chanting "Goodbye, Zhao, goodbye, Zhao" resounded at the airport.

After the ceremony, President Nyerere escorted the Chinese premier to the plane which carried them to Arusha, the biggest northern Tanzanian city at the foot of the snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.

When Premier Zhao, accompanied by President Nyerere and Foreign Minister Salim, arrived at the Kilimanjaro international airport, a brief ceremony of welcome was held. President Nyerere introduced local leaders of Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions to Premier Zhao. Two young girls presented a garland to the Chinese premier. Then Premier Zhao, in the company of President Nyerere, watched traditional dances performed by Masai and other local tribal people.

When Zhao and his entourage drove to the Hotel Mount Meru where he is staying, Masai and other local people lining the route from the airport to the hotel, waved flowers and tree branches to greet the Chinese guests. Over the road are streamers which say in Swahili: "Welcome, Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China."

When Premier Zhao arrived at the hotel, local people gathering there performed dances to welcome their guests.

Sees School Built With PRC Aid

OW141929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, today visited the National Leadership Academy of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces at Monduli, 35 kilometers west of Arusha. Built with Chinese assistance in 1976, the academy trains junior and senior officers, specialists in various military fields as well as political cadres for the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces. It also trains army officers for other African countries.

When Premier Zhao and his entourage drove past Arusha town from the Mount Meru Hotel, thousands of local people lining the main street of the town waved their hands, miniature flags and green tree branches to greet the Chinese guests.

After hearing a briefing by the acting commandant of the academy about the academy facilities and training courses, Premier Zhao inspected main buildings, classrooms, arsenals and living quarters for instructors. Zhao said that he was very glad to pay a visit to the academy, which, he said, was significant because it was arranged by President Nyerere himself.

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President Nyerere told the Chinese premier that he made such an arrangement to enable Zhao to see for himself the academy, one of the projects built with the assistance of the Chinese people who had made a sacrifice.

President Nyerere held a dinner here this evening in honor of Premier Zhao.

Leaves Tanzania

OW151202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Ziyang left here today for Kenya at the end of a 5-day official and friendship visit to Tanzania, which Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim described as "very successful."

President Julius Nyerere, Foreign Minister Salim and other Tanzanian high-ranking officials were present at the airport to bid farewell to Premier Zhao and his entourage. A warm official send-off ceremony was held at Dar es Salaam international airport yesterday when Premier Zhao and other Chinese guests flew with President Nyerere for a visit to Arusha.

Premier Zhao and President Nyerere had private talks in Arusha on international and other issues of mutual interest, which followed two rounds of talks in Dar es Salaam. Sources here said both sides are satisfied with the results of the visit. "Premier Zhao's visit is very successful," Foreign Minister Salim told XINHUA yesterday.

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai was also present at the airport to see Premier Zhao and his entourage off.

Arrives in Kenya

92151244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was accorded a warm welcome upon his arrival here from Tanzania this morning for a three-day visit to Kenya, the last leg of his 11-nation African tour.

As Premier Zhao, accompanied by State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese officials, descended from the plane, he was warmly greeted at the ramp side by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs Mwai Kibaki, Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara, Provincial Commissioner F.C.K. Waiganjo and Chief of the General Staff General J.K. Mulinge. Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming was also present.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. Premier Zhao, accompanied by President Moi, walked on the red carpet to the ceremonial dais. After the military band played the national anthems of China and Kenya, Premier Zhao reviewed a guard of honor amidst the strains of martial music.

Hundreds of Kenyan people in colorful tribal costumes cheerfully performed traditional folk dances to welcome the distinguished guests from China. Premier Zhao repeatedly waved to them to express his thanks. After signing the visitors' book in the presidential pavilion, Premier Zhao accompanied by President Moi drove to the State House in the center of the city.

The downtown streets were decorated with national flags of China and Kenya. Long streamers were hung across the streets, reading "Welcome Your Excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China."

More than ten thousand people, young and old, were lining the streets to greet the Chinese premier. As the motorcade passed by, they waved national flags of the two countries, cheering and clapping.

In a written statement released upon his arrival at the airport, Premier Zhao said: "China and Kenya are two friendly countries. The Chinese Government has always attached importance to promoting friendly relations and cooperation with Kenya." "I hope that my current visit will help further enhance the mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between China and Kenya," the premier said.

Confers With Kenya President

OW152206 Beijing XINHUA in English 2051 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said today that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is facing difficulties as a result of super-power interference.

In his first round of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the State House this afternoon, (Moi said he) will strive to enable the OAU to tide over these difficulties as current OAU president. He hoped the African countries will unite and the 12-nation contact committee of the organization will meet next month as scheduled.

While praising China's support for the OAU, Moi stated that Kenya supports the resolutions on the Namibian problem adopted by the United Nations, the non-aligned summit and the OAU. Kenya upholds that the South African people should enjoy the basic human rights, he declared. He voiced opposition to the racist and apartheid policies and the attempt to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He held that Angola as an independent country which has the right to make its own decision.

Moi said that Kenya and China hold identical views on the issues of Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Middle East. He said that both countries oppose the Israeli aggression against Lebanon while supporting the Palestinian people in establishing their homeland. Both sides uphold the principles of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and favor the settlement by states of their own business without being influenced by big powers, he added. He said that Kenya expects a genuine peace and pursues strictly the policy of non-alignment. Kenya does not favor any dependence of non-aligned countries on this or that superpower, he stated.

In his speech, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China and Kenya share identical or similar views on many international issues. He said that China pursues an independent foreign policy without dependence on any big powers. He added that since President Moi's China visit in 1980, China's foreign policy has not changed. It still persists in opposing hegemonism, maintaining world peace, strengthening solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries, and developing relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, he noted.

He praised President Moi for his effort to maintain the solidarity of the Organization of African Unity and wished that the OAU member states will settle, through patient negotiations, their differences so as to prevent conflicts. He also hailed Kenya's stand on the Afghan, Kampuchean and other issues.

He completely agreed upon President Moi's analysis on the problems the Non-aligned Movement is facing and expressed support for Kenya's efforts to safeguard the original principles of the movement.

President Moi highly valued Premier Zhao's visit to Kenya, saying that the visit has enabled Kenyan-Chinese relations to enter an important stage. He again expressed welcome to Premier Zhao's visit.

Then, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that no question exists between Kenya and China. He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries to which President Moi has made an important contribution since he became Kenyan president. President Moi's successful visit to China in September 1980 pushed the relations between the two countries into a new epoch. He wished that Sino-Kenyan relations will develop further.

The two leaders also exchanged views on bilateral cooperation in economy and technology. Then, talks on concrete items of economic and technological cooperation between the two countries were held.

Hosted at Banquet

OW152257 Beijing XINHUA in English 2124 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi gave a grand state banquet at the State House here this evening in honor of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. President Moi once again expressed warm welcome to Premier Zhao and his entourage. The banquet began with the military band playing the national anthems of China and Kenya.

Present at the banquet were Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs Mwai Kibaki, Minister of Constitutional Affairs Charles Njonjo, Minister of Finance A.K. Magugu, Attorney General M. Muli, Speaker F.M. Mati, Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara, Chief of the General Staff General J.K. Mulinge and other cabinet ministers.

The speeches by the Kenyan president and the Chinese premier (issued separately) were punctuated by repeated applause. Both the president and the premier proposed toasts to the enduring friendship and cooperation between the two nations and peoples.

Premier Zhao and President Moi exchanged souvenirs before the banquet.

President's Address at Banquet

OW152215 Beijing XINHUA in English 2113 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 15 (XINHUA) -- "My government has always been keenly aware of the need to cooperate fully, with other friendly nations and governments, for purposes of promoting and sustaining all forms of human development and progress," said Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at a banquet given by him in honour of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

President Moi said: "One of the areas which we in Kenya continue to give great priority and attention is rural development." "Alongside the drive for greater food output, we have sought means of promoting rural industrialisation. We are registering some notable progress in this effort. However, we would still greatly welcome technical and other forms of assistance from friendly countries in the establishment of small-scale industries and craft training schemes," he added.

He said: "I am happy to say that some material aspects of co-operation between Kenya and China in this field have already taken encouraging shape. Not long ago a Chinese working group completed several feasibility studies, in contexts that were agreed during my own visit to your country. We look forward now to the early implementation of these proposals."

On the establishment of new international economic order, he states: "It is now apparent that the advanced and industrialised nations simply lack the political will to break away from selfishness. They also refuse to recognise that the inevitable interdependence of all countries on this tiny planet can only make sense if there is social justice and equity. These countries also make the dreadful mistake to think that they can ensure their own continued prosperity without accelerated development in the Third World." "If we just sat back and accepted this situation, there is little doubt in my mind that many countries in Africa — and elsewhere in the Third World — would collapse under increasing strains. This is a prospect which we must not accept," he stressed. He said: "We must rid ourselves of any taint of helpless economic dependence on the industrialised nations. I am confident, Mr. Prime Minister, that all countries of Africa are ready to work with the illustrious people of China in this noble task."

"Mr. Prime Minister, in my capacities both as president of Kenya and as current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, I wish to pay tribute to the role of your country in the continuing assistance to liberation movements within this continent," he added.

He expressed the determination to increase political and material support to the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, in their valiant struggle to free Namibia from colonial domination.

He said: "We recognise that there is a positive threat, not only to human justice but also to global stability, created by the situation in Afghanistan, and Kenya has called for complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country." "Parts of Southeast Asia are equally burdened by hostile and unlawful interventions," he said, adding that the same criteria should be applied there. "Kenya has always expressed the conviction that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people — to a homeland of their own — should be recognised, alongside fullest tangible respect for the existence and the rights of other states in that part of the world to live in peace," he added.

Referring to Kenya's foreign policy, he said: "We have always supported non-alignment, while pursuing good-neighbourliness and examining ways of enhancing meaningful cooperation with all other states. Upholding the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, we have consistently rejected the use of military force as a means of resolving disputes or in the cause of imposing an alien way of life upon others. We have sought and needed stability, in order to concentrate upon developing available resources for the benefit of our people."

Zhao's Banquet Speech

OW152203 Beijing XINHUA in English 2101 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 15 (XINHUA) — The strengthening and development of Sino-African friendship is not only in the common interests of the Chinese and African peoples but also in conformity with the common interests of other peoples in the world, said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet given in his honour by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi here this evening.

Premier Zhao said, through his current visit to Africa, he felt all the more strongly that there exist profound sentiments between the African people and the Chinese people. The Chinese and African peoples share a similar bitter experience of the past and are faced with common problems and tasks. Sino-African friendship was forged and developed in the prolonged common struggles and based on a solid foundation.

He added: "We have come to visit Africa with the purpose of learning from the African people, promoting understanding and friendship and strengthening solidarity and cooperation. We are very glad that our visit has achieved expected results. We have seen for ourselves that Africa is a vast continent endowed with natural resources. The industrious, valiant and intelligent African people have not only created a brilliant ancient civilization, but, imbued with the pride of being the masters of their own countries after winning independence from colonial rule, they have been working assiduously to build up their homeland and create a better future. With the historical missions of winning national liberation basically fulfilled, Africa is now endeavouring to maintain its unity and strengthen internal cooperation and it exploring paths of economic development suited to the actual conditions of the African countries, striving to attain the new goal of economic liberation. The Africa of today has rid itself of the humiliation of being enslaved. It has become a powerful force in international politics, playing an increasingly important role in the cause of maintaining peace in the world."

Premier Zhao said: "In the past two decades under the leadership of the late President Kenyatta and President Moi, the Kenyan Government and people have worked to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, attached importance to developing their national economy and culture and worked tirelessly in building up an independent and prosperous Kenya and achieved gratifying successes. In international affairs, the Kenyan Government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposed power politics and the policies of aggression and expansion, upheld justice and safeguarded the norms governing international relations on a series of major international issues. Kenya has always stood for African unity, pursued a policy of good neighbourliness with other countries and worked for regional cooperation. As the executive chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Moi braved hardships and travelled extensively to mediate internal disputes among African countries, remove outside interference in African affairs so as to maintain African unity and solidarity. This has won him admiration from African as well as other Third World countries and peoples."

Referring to Sino-Kenyan friendship, Zhao Ziyang said: "Twenty years ago, China and Kenya established diplomatic relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Since then, the mutual understanding between the two countries has deepened continuously and the exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields increased and expanded steadily. The visit to China by President Moi, in particular, has made a fresh contribution to the development of Sino-Kenyan friendship. Genuine friendship can stand the test of time. The Chinese Government and people are ready to work together with the Kenyan Government and people for the continuous strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

Speaks to PRC Correspondents

OW162133 Beijing XINHUA in English 2101 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared today that the African people are fighting for independence, unity and development.

Talking to Chinese correspondents at the end of his 11-nation tour of Africa, Zhao said that the national independence movement in Africa has gained great and decisive victories although the struggle is far from ending. He added that the Namibian and South African peoples are waging arduous struggle for independence and freedom. "They are the final struggles that will destroy the remaining bases of imperialism, colonialism and racism in Africa and have won support from the entire African people. We will continue to show concern and support for their struggles as before," he stated.

Zhao pointed out that those African countries which have won independence are consolidating their political independence and that unity, first of all, is a must for consolidating independence. It is understandable that there are still some problems left over by history among the African countries. "The question is that things will become complicated when superpowers poke their noses into them," he noted.

He stated that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has been a symbol of African solidarity since its founding. But it has been in a very difficult situation over the past year or more as a result of certain disputes within the organization. "It has brought me some comfort that the leaders of the African states I have met have all expressed their opposition to split and shown their desire for unity," he added.

Zhao pointed out that the African unity is indeed most important because it is not only the weapon for winning national independence but also the guarantee for consolidating the national independence. "In my view," he said, "the difficulties the OAU is facing can be overcome so long as the African brothers take the interests of the whole into account, seek common ground while reserving differences and hold consultations patiently."

Stressing that political independence must be backed by economic independence, Zhao noted that many African countries, while summing up experience, are readjusting policies so as to make them more suitable for their concrete conditions. According to China's experience, he said, their efforts will certainly bring about positive results. He also said that the African countries, along with other developing nations, are demanding for the reform of the old international economic order and promotion of the South-South cooperation. "We should firmly support them and cooperate with them well," he added.

Calls China's Image Very Good

OW162148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this afternoon that during his African tour, he was deeply impressed by the fact that the image of China in Africa is very good.

In an interview with Chinese journalists, the premier said that the African leaders told him that China is their friend in need, a reliable, all-weather and real friend.

Premier Zhao pointed out that the Chinese people should remember: "The African people are our good friends and they have always sympathized with the supported us." [sentence as received] He continued to say that during the past two or three decades, African friends have always kept united with the Chinese people though there have been some people in the world trying to isolate China. Their friendship to the Chinese people, just as that of the Chinese people to them, can stand the test of time. It has also proved that the principle of the Sino-African friendship laid down by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai is correct and has won support in Africa, he added.

The Chinese premier stated that the Chinese people have supported independence of the African countries, effected active cooperation with them in their development of national economy, made efforts to promote the African unity and worked together with them to prevent the superpowers from intervening in the African affairs. The Chinese people have always held that the African affairs should be settled by the African people themselves and opposed any foreign interference, he added.

Premier Zhao stressed that the Chinese people treasure the Sino-African friendship and will persistently pursue the principle of the friendship and implement it more effectively under new conditions. Premier Zhao said that the four principles on China's economic and technological cooperation with African countries he announced during the visit, are true principles to be implemented. Referring to this cooperation, he said that there are not only possibilities in this respect but also vast vistas. "There are difficulties, hence more needs for us to help each other," he added. He said: "We should study and investigate well what the (African) friends need and what we can do for them. So it is necessary to explore actively, sum up experiences and march forward steadily." "Stress should be laid on efficiency, quality and economic results so that our friends can be benefited and we can make progress as well," he added.

Calls Tour Successful

OW161927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this afternoon that his African tour was successful and fruitful.

In an interview with Chinese correspondents, Premier Zhao said that in his exchange of views with the leaders of the 11 African countries on international and bilateral problems. There are common languages on a series of issues. These are: opposition to imperialism, colonialism and racism; opposition to big powers' domination over small countries and their power politics; call for defending world peace; strengthening unity among the Third World countries; reforming the unjust and unreasonable old international economic order; taking practical measures to establish new international economic order and develop South-South cooperation; and showing willingness to actively develop mutual relations. These common languages, Premier Zhao said, form the basis for further coordination of action in the future.

He stated that before the visit, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese State council had studied and set up the purpose of the visit which, in plain words, is: understanding, friendship, solidarity, cooperation and learning from the African people. It should be said that the purpose has been attained, he said.

Sums Up African Trip

OW170514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1732 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, 16 Jan (XINHUA) — Winding up his trip to Africa in Nairobi this afternoon, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told the Chinese reporters who had accompanied him that at present the African people are fighting for independence, unity and development.

Summing his trip to Africa, Premier Zhao's talk to the reporters included three points: first, appraisal of the visit; second, the African situation; third, how to develop further our relations with African countries.

On his appraisal of the trip, he said: "The visit was successful and fruitful. This is not officialese but a realistic conclusion. I have had an extensive exchange of views with the leaders of 11 countries on international and bilateral problems and there is common language on a series of issues: 1) We all oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism; 2) We all oppose the big powers' domination over small countries and their power politics; 3) We all call for defending world peace; 4) We all call for strengthening unity among the Third World countries; 5) We all hold that the unjust and unreasonable old international economic order should be reformed; 6) We all favor taking practical steps to develop South-South cooperation; and 7) We are all willing to actively develop mutual relations. These common factors form the basis for further coordination of action in the future. Before the visit the party Central Committee and the State Council had studied and established the purpose of the visit which, in plain words, is: understanding, friendship, solidarity, cooperation and learning from the African people. It should be said that the purpose has been attained."

On the African situation Premier Zhao said: "Africa has three important tasks: 1) independence, 2) unity and 3) development. To analyze the situation in Africa, we should keep these three points in mind."

He pointed out: "In the past more than 20 years, the national liberation movement has swept across Africa. at the 1955 Asian-African conference, there were only a few independent sovereign countries from Africa. The situation is very different now. About 50 countries have gained their independence. The national liberation movement in Africa has won great and decisive victories. But the struggle has not ended. The Namibian and South African peoples are still waging arduous struggles for independence and freedom. They are final struggles that will destroy the remaining bases of imperialism, colonialism and racism in Africa and have are supported by the entire African people. We will continue to show concern and support for their struggles."

Zhao Ziyang said; "The African countries that have won independence are consolidating their political independence, unity, first of all, is a must for consolidation independence. Africa was ruled by imperialism and colonialism for several hundred years, and it is understandable that there are still some problems left over by history among the African countries. It is also understandable that owing to differing conditions the African countries have adopted different domestic and foreign policies after gaining independence. The problem is that things will become complicated when superpowers poke their noses into them. Through joint efforts the African countries established the Organization of African Unity in 1963, which has been a symbol of African solidarity for 20 years. But it has been in a very difficult situation over the past year or more as a result of certain disputes within the organization. This is a problem that is causing deep concern."

It has brought me some comfort that the leaders of the African states I have met have all expressed their opposition to splits and shown their desire for unity. African unity is indeed most important because it is not only the weapon for winning national independence but also the guarantee for consolidating the national independence. In my view, the difficulties the OAU faces can be overcome so long as African brothers take the interests of the whole into account, seek common ground while reserving differences and patiently hold consultations.

Zhao Ziyang said: "To consolidate political independence, there must be economic independence. All the African countries I have visited are dedicated to developing the national economy and all have achieved very great success. They have had many experiences which are worth learning. Many comrades who are accompanying me have visited Africa before. On this trip they all say that the outlook of Africa has changed greatly with developments in national economy as well as in education and culture. Are there difficulties? To varying degrees there are difficulties, which is only natural. How can development and progress be achieved without difficulty? Moreover, certain developed countries are shifting economic crises onto the African countries, thus further aggravating their difficulties.

"Are there ways to overcome the difficulties? Yes, there are. They are now working for this in two ways. On the one hand many countries are summing up their experience and readjusting policies to make them more suitable for their national conditions. According to our own experience this will certainly bring about positive results. On the other hand the African countries, along with other developing countries, are strongly demanding the reform of the old international economic order and promotion of South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation is very important. It is of very great strategic significance and has broad prospects for development. Africa is a vast continent with abundant resources and the African people are very capable. Africa's development has a bright future."

On the friendship and cooperation between China and Africa, Zhao Ziyang said: "The image of China in Africa is very good. They say that China is their friend in need -- a reliable, 'all-weather', real friend. Chinese comrades should also remember that Africa is China's good friend. They have always sympathized with and supported us. We were able to restore our seat at the United Nations largely because of the vigorous support of our African friends. During the past two or three decades, despite changes in the international situation, and although there have been some people trying to isolate China, our African friends have always been united with us. Their friendship with us, just as our friendship with them, can withstand tests. Our African friends are so good to us and have so much faith in us. This shows that the principle of Sino-African friendship laid down by the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou is correct and has won popular support in Africa. The African countries want independence and we have supported their independence. The African countries want to develop their national economies and we have actively cooperated with them. The African countries want unity and we have made efforts to promote African unity. The superpowers want to intervene in African affairs and we have worked together with African countries to oppose any foreign interference, insisting that African affairs must be settled by the African people themselves. If we treasure Sino-African friendship we must steadfastly adhere to the principle of Sino-African friendship and implement it more effectively under the new conditions."

Zhao Ziyang said: "During our visit to Africa, we announced four principles on economic and technological cooperation with African countries. All four principles are sound and will be implemented. China is in the process of economic readjustment and has its own difficulties. Can we engage in economic and technological cooperation? I think not only is it possible but also a great deal can be done. Because there are difficulties, there are more needs for us to help each other. The developing countries all have their own economic characteristics. Although they all have weak points they also have strong points. By learning from one another and making up one another's deficiencies, they will mutually benefit on a sustained basis. Of course it is impossible to do so on a grand scale right away. We should study and investigate well what our friends need and what we can do for them. So it is necessary to explore actively, accumulate experience and march forward steadily. We should not force ourselves to do what is beyond our national capabilities. Our friends would not want us to do so because we could not do any good even if we tried. However, whatever we can do will produce practical results and if our friends so request, we must take a positive attitude and do it well. Stress should be laid on efficiency, quality and economic results so that our friends can benefit and we can make progress as well. We must do a good job on our own construction at home for that is the foundation. Without this foundation we will have no strong points, and everything is out of the question. We should promote economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries on this basis."

Zhao Ziyang said in conclusion: "The visit was successful and fruitful and the expected goals have been attained." However, "as far as the future is concerned, this after all is only a beginning. We all should make efforts to further strengthen Sino-African friendship and cooperation."

Visits Wildlife Park

OW161304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang spent a morning off today watching the wildlife at the Nairobi National Park some eight kilometres southeast of here.

When Premier Zhao, accompanied by Kenyan Minister of Tourism and Wildlife Elijah Mwangale, drove to the park, he was greeted by leading administrative officials of the park at its main gate.

Covering an area of 114 square kilometres, the Nairobi National Park serves as a window of East African wildlife attracting many tourists. Passing through the vast grass land spotted with tropical trees, the Chinese visitors were delighted to see lions, cheetahs, ostriches, wild buffaloes, waterducks and antelopes.

Zhao's 'Frontline' Visit Noted

OW160714 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Commentary by station correspondents (Zhao Yongyou) and (Ma Ruiliu)]

[Text] After visiting seven African nations in north, west and central Africa, Premier Zhao Ziyang began his visit to the three African frontline countries -- Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania -- on 5 January.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the forefront of southern Africa is a militant salute by the Chinese people to the people of southern Africa. The situation in southern Africa has been an important topic for discussion during Premier Zhao's talks with the leaders of the three frontline countries. Premier Zhao highly praised the contributions made by Zambia and Tanzania in supporting the liberation of the people of southern Africa.

Premier Zhao pointed out: The victory scored by the Zimbabwean people in their struggle for independence has greatly changed the situation of the southern African people's struggle for liberation. Presently, Zimbabwe and other southern African countries are still confronting threats from the apartheid regime of South Africa. Premier Zhao said that the Chinese Government firmly supports the struggle of the southern African countries in defending their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese Government supports the position of the African frontline countries on the Namibian issue. The Chinese Government maintains that Namibia should be granted independence as soon as possible according to the relevant U.N. resolutions. It opposes the view that the independence of Namibia should be linked to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola because the two issues are different.

The Chinese Government denounces the South African authorities for pushing their racist and colonialist policies, for illegally occupying Namibia and for carrying out aggressive and sabotage activities against their neighboring countries. The Chinese Government firmly supports the people in South Africa in their struggle for the basic human rights and for racial equality.

During their visits, Premier Zhao and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met separately with the leaders of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania. Premier Zhao and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pledged, on behalf of the Chinese Government, that China supports all nationalist organizations representing the South African people in waging struggles for their liberation. The Chinese Government holds that the international community should impose all-round compulsory sanctions on South Africa. Regrettably the United States and some Western nations to date are still taking a position partial to the South African authorities.

Fundamental changes have taken place in the African Continent since late Premier Zhou Enlai's visit there 19 years ago. The overwhelming majority of the African countries have won their independence. Although the issue of Namibian independence has not been solved the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, can now see the twilight of victory after more than a decade's arduous armed struggles. New high tides also continually appear in the South African people's struggles against racial segregation and discrimination. Despite the desperate struggles of the South African apartheid regime, eventual victory will totally bury colonialism and racism so long as the countries and the people in southern Africa remain united, persevere in their struggles, and guard against the racist schemes and interference by foreign forces.

In his speech delivered at the luncheon given by President Nyerere, Premier Zhao said that Africa has a bright future. An independent, prosperous and strong new Africa will make great contributions to safeguarding world peace and promoting the progressive cause of mankind, he pointed out.

XINHUA Views 'Historic Visit'

OW161218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 16 Jan 83

["Chinese Premier's Historic Visit to Africa -- by XINHUA Correspondent Wang Wei" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, January 16 (XINHUA) -- With the month-long official and friendship visit to 11 African countries nearing its end, Premier Zhao Ziyang will soon be returning home with the sincere and profound friendly feelings of the African people towards China.

As Premier Zhao himself put it, his African tour, brief as it is, have given him a more concrete understanding and a more vivid and deeper impression of Africa. It is a visit of historical importance by a Chinese leader since the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, a visit to strengthen China's unity and cooperation with the Third World.

In less than a month, Premier Zhao travelled more than 34,000 kilometers, had more than 20 rounds of formal talks with foreign leaders and met with leaders of several liberation organizations. He also visited factories, farms, cultural facilities and projects constructed with Chinese assistance.

During his African trip, Premier Zhao showed great interest in the way the African countries run their enterprises, train their personnel and use advanced foreign technology and foreign funds to develop their own economy. He was not just being diplomatic when he said he had come to Africa to learn from the African people.

Since China's late Premier Zhou Enlai's visit to Africa nearly 20 years ago, the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples have been growing steadily. The warm welcome that Premier Zhao has received during his current visit to Africa is the most eloquent evidence. Many African leaders regard China as their "all-weather friend" and, on their part, the Chinese people look upon the African people as brothers who will stand together through thick and thin.

The warm hospitality accorded to Premier Zhao was not just a form of protocol but an expression of the long-standing comradeship between the Chinese and African peoples. From the 1950's when the Algerian people fought for liberation in North Africa to the Zimbabwean people's struggle for independence in southern Africa today, the Chinese and African peoples have always stood by, sympathizing with and supporting each other.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said, "We shall never tire of repeating that when the hour was so dark and grim for the Zimbabwe African National Union that even some of our closest friends were beginning to abandon us...China remained solidly firm behind us and would not waver in its support." President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania praised China's contributions to the struggle of Angola, Mozambique and other southern African countries for independence.

When most of the African countries had won their independence, China gave every possible assistance to and cooperation with them in their construction. Chinese engineers and technicians, medical workers and agricultural experts have been working together with African workers and peasants to nurture the flowers of Sino-African friendship. Nearly all the leaders of the countries Zhao Ziyang visited praised the devotion and high moral character of the Chinese personnel working in those countries.

Since their independence, African countries have achieved great successes in economic construction, processing and mining industries have been set up and agriculture developed. Some countries strove to diversify their economy and gradually freed themselves of the dependence on foreign countries. Some have achieved self-sufficiency in food (although the serious droughts in the past few years forced them to import certain quantities of grain), and some devoted their efforts to develop their special products as an impetus to promoting other economic sectors. But despite these efforts of the African countries, the continent is still facing great difficulties on its way of development.

These difficulties were caused by the long-time imperialist and colonialist exploitation and plunder. At present, the West is trying to shift its economic crisis onto the Third World. This, in addition to the shortcomings in their own economic structure and policy, has caused great difficulties to the African countries.

The Chinese premier and African leaders exchanged experience and lessons in construction and economic development. They also discussed new ways and fields of economic and technical cooperation between China and these African countries during the friendly talks in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

The four principles on China's cooperation with the Third World countries announced by Zhao Ziyang at the press conference in Tanzania show that China is taking a positive attitude towards economic and technological cooperation with the African countries, although it is now readjusting its own economy. Premier Zhao particularly stressed that the projects built in these countries with Chinese aid must have good economic efficiency. He also expressed willingness to work for good management of the items that have been put into operation. The African leaders are very happy about this.

The African countries, together with China, will further consolidate Sino-African friendship in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, for strengthening solidarity and cooperation and for common development, and will accumulate richer experience in South-South cooperation. The African people, who had demonstrated the strength to smash the yoke of several-hundred-year-old colonialist rule, will have the ability to create a better future for their own countries.

UGANDA TIMES EDITORIAL PRAISES PRC FRIENDSHIP

OW151954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Kampala, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The UGANDA TIMES in an editorial today highlights China as "a friend indeed of the African peoples."

The paper says, "The Chinese have come to Africa with open hands. They have assisted liberation movements without conditions."

"In her dealings with poor countries," it goes on, "China has not asked for bases, neither has she asked nations to wear her ideological mantle. In other words, China's assistance does not come after any selfish considerations on her part. Neither does she engage in the politics of misdirected vendetta in which a friend of my enemy is my enemy."

The paper says, "The visit to Africa by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, which took him to a number of countries of varying political shades, is a telling example of the respect China has for those countries' freedom to belong or not to a particular political system."

China is a friend indeed of the African peoples. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," the paper concludes.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS NAMIBIA

OW161749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Representatives from African countries to the African-American Conference here have urged the United States to change its policy on Namibia and South Africa and to call off the so-called constructive engagement with the Pretoria regime.

The five-day closed-door conference ended here Friday after discussing the Namibia problem and other issues. It was attended by representatives from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and some other African countries as well as representatives of the three liberation movements in southern Africa. More than 40 American representatives including Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, Senator Nancy Kassenbaum were also present.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe said in his opening speech at the conference that the U.S. policy has given solace to South Africa's continued plunder, incarceration and murder of the Namibian people and its destabilization of its independent neighbors.

Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), said that negotiations on the future of Namibia have come to a deadlock just because the Reagan administration insisted to link the issue with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. There is no connection between the two issues, he added.

Some African participants blamed the U.S. for a policy of active collaboration with the South African apartheid regime. South Africa needed U.S. diplomacy to help gain more time to build up its military strength, they said.

But U.S. representatives dismissed the complaints of their African counterparts. U.S. Ambassador to Zimbabwe Keeley said that the U.S. was actively involved in South Africa under the "constructive engagement." The Reagan administration only encouraged "conditional" investment for U.S. companies operating in South Africa, he said.

U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Zablocki insisted that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the South Africans from Namibia should be conducted simultaneously.

HU, OTHERS ATTEND YANG YONG MEMORIAL MEETING

OW160105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Yong was held this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Party and state leaders and soldiers and civilians in the capital, some 1,500 people in all, mourned with deep grief Comrade Yang Yong, the long-tested faithful communist fighter of our party and outstanding leader of the party and army.

A large portrait of Comrade Yang Yong hung in the center of the hall. The casket containing Comrade Yang Yong's ashes was draped with the flag of the Chinese Communist Party and surrounded by flowers and evergreens.

Wreaths were sent from Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and other party and state leaders; Comrade Liu Bochong; and the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the CPPCC National Committee and other units. A wreath presented by Comrade Yang Yong's wife, Lin Bin, and their children was placed in front of his casket.

As funeral music was played, party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Liao Chengzhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Bo Yibo, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xiao Jingguang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Kang Shien, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu, and representatives of commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, naval and air forces and the masses in the capital stood in silent tribute to Comrade Yang Yong.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the memorial meeting.

Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and executive vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, delivered the memorial speech (text to be transmitted separately).

Comrade Hu Qiaomu, who is currently on an inspection tour of Kunming, sent a message of condolence, expressing deep grief over Comrade Yang Yong's death.

Also present at today's memorial meeting were: Jiang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Hong Xuezhong, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Rong Yiren, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Dong Qiwu, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Han Xianchu, Li Zhimin, Li Jukui and others; some of the NPC Standing Committee members in Beijing and responsible persons of departments of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee, departments of the State Council and Beijing Municipality; responsible persons of various PLA general departments, services and arms, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the military academies and schools and the Beijing PLA units and friends, including Zhang Zhen, He Zhengwen, Xu Xin, Gan Weiha, Huang Yukun, Zhu Yunqian, Xu Guangyi, Zhang Xiang, Chen Ying, Chen Bin, Li Yaowen, Gao Houliang, He Jinheng, Zhang Yixiang, Tao Hanzhang, Xie Youfa, Yang Xiushan, Fu Chongbi, Yang Chengwu, Liu Zhijian, Wang Meng, Tan Youlin and Wu Shi.

Wreaths were sent from party, government and army leading organs in Hunan, Guizhou, Xinjiang, Xizang and other provinces and autonomous regions. Liuyang County, Hunan, native place of Comrade Yang Yong, sent representatives to the memorial meeting.

Following the end of the memorial meeting, Comrade Yang Yong's casket was placed at the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries escorted by Comrade Zhang Zhen and other responsible persons of the funeral office and relatives of Comrade Yang Yong.

Yang Shangkun's Speech

OW161209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- Memorial speech delivered by Comrade Yang Shangkun at the memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Yong:

With extreme grief we deeply mourn Comrade Yang Yong, long-tested faithful communist fighter of our party, outstanding leader of the party and army and our close comrade in arms.

Comrade Yang Yong was a member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. At a time when the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization under the guidance of the spirit of the party's 12th national congress, Comrade Yang Yong's death is a great loss to our party and army.

Comrade Yang Yong was born in August 1912 to a peasant family in Wenjiashi, Liuyang County, Hunan. When he was a child he took part in the spectacular Hunan peasant movement and the heroic siege of Changsha by the 1000,00-strong peasant army. He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1927 and became a member of the Chinese Communist Party and joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1930. During the second revolutionary civil war period, he served as company, battalion and regimental commander and division political commissar. During the 25,000-li Long March, he resolutely and courageously led his troops in fighting bloody battles, broke through the Xiang Jiang blockade line together with fraternal units, fought in one place after another on the Yunan-Guizhou Plateau, climbed over snow-capped mountains, crossed grasslands and arrived in northern Shaanxi, outstandingly accomplishing the fighting tasks assigned by the party.

During the war of resistance against Japan, he served as regimental commander and political commissar, brigade commander and political commissar, commander of the western Shandong Military District, special commissioner of the western Shandong area and commander of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan Military District. In the battle of Pingxing Pass, he persistently commanded his troops while he was wounded and rendered meritorious service. He successfully directed the battle of annihilation at Liangshan in western Shandong, deflating the wild arrogance of the invading Japanese forces and made a great contribution to developing guerrilla warfare on the plains and opening and building up the western Shandong and the Hebei-Shandong-Henan anti-Japanese base areas.

During the third revolutionary civil war period, Comrade Yang Yong served as commander of the Seventh Column and the First Column of the Shanxi-Hebei, Shandong-Henan Field Army and commander of the Fifth Corps of the Second Field Army and took part in the battles of Pinghan and Longhai railways, Dingtao, northern Henan and southwestern Shandong, the drive toward the Dabieshan Mountain, the Huaihai campaign, the crossing of the Chang Jiang, the march into southwestern China and other major campaigns. In the southwestern Shandong campaign, he commanded his troops in capturing Yuncheng, winning a great victory, for which he was cited by leaders of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Military District for exceptionally meritorious services. Thereafter, in the 1,000-li leap forward to the Dabieshan Mountain, he organized and commanded the Gaoshanpu campaign, creating favorable conditions for the strategic deployment of the main field army.

In the famous Huaihai campaign, the crossing of the Chang Jiang, the march to southwestern China, the liberation of Guizhou, the Chengdu campaign and so forth, he performed meritorious services in annihilating large numbers of enemy troops, leading to the toppling of the Chiang dynasty by the Chinese people and victory of the new democratic revolution.

After the founding of New China, Comrade Yang Yong served concurrently as commander of the Guizhou Provincial Military District and chairman of the Guizhou Provincial People's Government. He led soldiers and civilians of the whole province in suppressing bandits and local tyrants, restoring industrial and agricultural production and consolidating the people's democratic political power. In 1950, after graduating from the advanced class of the military academy, he became deputy commandant of the advanced infantry school and commandant of the second advanced infantry school and achieved successes in the training of cadres. In 1953, he joined the Chinese People's Volunteers, served as commander of the XX Corps, deputy commander and commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, faithfully carried out the internationalist duties entrusted him by the party and the people of the motherland and cultivated a profound friendship with the Korean people. Returning from Korea, he served as commander of the Beijing PLA units and deputy chief of the General Staff. In organizing mass training activities of troops, he achieved outstanding successes and was commended by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong.

During the "Cultural Revolution," he was viciously framed and ruthlessly persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Deprived of freedom and in difficult circumstances, he had firm belief in victory and persisted in struggle. After the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique was crushed, he resumed work and served as deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, commander of the Xinjiang Military Region, second secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region CPC Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff. Despite pressures of the "gang of four," he worked diligently and made contributions to strengthening border defense and army-building and safeguarding national unity. After he was completely rehabilitated in 1978, he worked as second secretary of the PLA General Staff Headquarters CPC Committee, Standing Committee member and deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. He firmly implemented the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and worked his heart out for the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the army and for strengthening preparedness against war and defending the motherland till he breathed his last.

Comrade Yang Yong was elected alternate member of the Central Committee at the 8th CPC National Congress and member of the Central Committee at the 10th, 11th and 12th CPC National Congresses. He was a deputy to the Fourth and Fifth National People's Congress.

Comrade Yang Yong lived a revolutionary and militant life and a life of wholehearted service to the people. For more than half a century he galloped across battlefields, fought countless battles, braved untold dangers and rendered outstanding meritorious military services. He diligently studied and applied Mao Zedong's military thinking. He was a strict commander, good at both offense and defense, with superb political and military qualities and with both valor and strategy. He devoted all his energies to the great cause of the Chinese people's revolution.

In mourning Comrade Yang Yong, we should learn from his firm and unshakable communist belief and tenacious and death-defying revolutionary spirit. For decades, no matter how cruel the fighting and how difficult the circumstances were, he was always optimistic and firm and filled with confidence. He wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and consciously identified himself with the party Central Committee politically and ideologically.

He vigorously set things to rights, implemented policies, energetically eliminated the influence of "left" ideas, upheld the four fundamental principles and strengthened various aspects of the building of the army and the General Staff Headquarters. While he was seriously ill, he still worked persistently and never stopped fighting, fully demonstrating a Communist Party member's loyalty to his party.

In mourning Comrade Yang Yong, we should learn from his proletarian party spirit in upholding principle and truth and his noble values in remaining modest and prudent and exercising strict self-discipline. He had the courage to take responsibilities and never claimed credit for himself or put blame on others. He subordinated himself to the organization, took the overall interests into account, was open and aboveboard, frank and magnanimous, respected leadership and united comrades. He paid attention to rectifying the party's work style and took the lead in building socialist spiritual civilization.

In mourning Comrade Yang Yong, we should learn from his fine work style of seeking truth from facts, maintaining ties with the masses and hard struggle and plain living. To strengthen the modernization of the armed forces and improve preparedness against war and training, he went to border areas and islands to conduct investigation and study and solve problems at the grassroots level. He cherished the cadres, concerned himself about the masses, attentively listened to the masses' opinions and was good at accepting new things and making breakthroughs.

In mourning Comrade Yang Yong, we should translate grief into strength, work with one heart and one mind and unite as one under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, firmly implement the guidelines of the party's 12th national congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and strive to build our country into a modern, powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country and our army into a modern, regularized revolutionary force.

Comrade Yang Yong has left us forever. His exploits will be permanently recorded in history. His revolutionary spirit and noble thinking and moral character will live forever in our hearts.

Foreign Condolence Messages

OW151802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Messages of condolences have been received here from Togo, Romania and Yugoslavia mourning the death of Yang Yong, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The message from Togo was addressed to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the message from Romania was addressed to Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping by Romanian Minister of National Defence Constain Olteanu, and the message from Yugoslavia was sent by president of the federal council of the federation Yugoslav veterans association of the peoples liberation war.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON PLA'S STRATEGIC POLICY

OW151208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Liberation Army is making "active defence" its strategic policy, a commentary in today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY says.

The commentary is entitled "Creation of a New Situation in Training in the Coming Year." It urges the army to study Mao Zedong's military concepts, understand strategic policy and use that policy to guide the army's training.

Since the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam, the commentary says, the People's Liberation Army has streamlined its training procedures, focusing on organization of different services to fight in coordination under modern conditions.

To reinforce training and raise defense capability the P.L.A. has paid particular attention to foreign armies and modern wars, examined the requirements of actual combat and outlined tactics to defeat an army with superior equipment, the commentary says.

It says the capacity of the army's high- and middle-ranking cadres to organize and command forces and to do political work in combat has been improved. In addition, the army has made strides in regularization and logistical support.

The commentary urged all army cadres to study military science and upgrade their specialized knowledge.

The army, founded in 1927, has expanded from single service to three services equipped with conventional weapons, guided missiles and nuclear arms. Education level throughout the force have been improved.

After its reorganization in recent years, the army, smaller in number has more technical arms and trained cadres. These changes have all demanded a reform in training methods, the commentary says.

Efforts should be made to study and grasp the laws of "people's war" under modern conditions and to push forward military training vigorously, the commentary says.

DENG ASSIGNS TASKS TO NEW LANZHOU PLA COMMANDER

OW160542 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Lanzhou, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, has called on the Lanzhou PLA units to draw up a plan for aiding local construction and to devote 20 years to helping the local governments do a good job in greening China's northwest plateau and changing its natural features for the prosperity of future generations.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping conveyed his suggestion recently to Zheng Weishan [6774 4850 1472], commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, who will leave for his post in the near future. At the recently held enlarged session of the party committee of the Lanzhou PLA units, Zheng Weishan reported Comrade Deng Xiaoping's suggestion to the participants.

The party committee conscientiously discussed the suggestion and the measures for implementing it, revised and improved the 1982-85 plan for planting trees around barracks areas and for aiding local construction. Zheng Weishan said that the Lanzhou PLA units are stationed on the northwest plateau, where the natural conditions are relatively poor. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has assigned us a long-term task in light of the natural conditions of these areas. This means that he has full confidence in our units. We must carry forward the fine traditions of the PLA and make greater contributions to greening the northwest and to helping the localities to increase production.

Xiao Hua, political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's suggestion fits the reality of the units very well. Since this is a glorious political task for all, the leading organs of the units must further revise their old plans or make new ones for aiding local construction. All units must serve as shock forces in greening the great northwest.

The principal members of the Lanzhou PLA units party committee unanimously pledged to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, to actively direct the units to plunge into the people's struggle to transform the natural features in the northwest and to make due contributions to developing and greening it.

HU, OTHER LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF XU LIQING

OW161948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders went to the PLA General Hospital today to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Xu Liqing, a long-tested loyal communist fighter and outstanding leader in the political work of the PLA.

Comrade Xu Liqing was a member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, former deputy director of the General Political Department, former first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units and former first political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units. Comrade Xu Liqing died of illness in Beijing on 6 January 1983 at the age of 73.

Dressed in PLA uniform and surrounded by fresh flowers and green cypress branches, the remains of Comrade Xu Liqing were lying in state. A black streamer which was hung across the hall where he was lying was inscribed: Mourn with deep grief the death of Comrade Xu Liqing.

Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Bo Yibo, Seypidin, Xiao Jingguang and Kang Shien walked slowly into the hall and stood in silent tribute before Comrade Xu Liqing's remains. They cordially expressed condolences to Dang Xiuyu, Comrade Xu Liqing's wife, and to his children.

Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Peng Zhen respectively telephoned Beijing from other parts of the country to express their deep condolences on the death of Comrade Xu Liqing.

Some 1,800 people went to the PLA General Hospital today to pay their last respects to Comrade Xu Liqing's remains, including responsible persons of the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, various departments directly under the CPC Central Committee and various departments under the State Council; responsible persons of various PLA general departments, the various services and arms of the PLA, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, various military academies and schools and the Beijing PLA units, commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces and Comrade Xu Liqing's friends.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES CADRES' ABILITY, INTEGRITY

HK141526 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Correctly Comprehend and Carry Out the Principle of Having Cadres Who Are Morally Sound and Professionally Competent"]

[Text] The work of reforming state organs at the provincial level throughout the country is being carried out in a planned way and step by step.

The heart of the matter in reforming the organs of the party and government at all levels is to select and promote tens of thousands of younger cadres who are morally sound and professionally competent, in accordance with the principle ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and to effectively establish leading bodies which conform with the new situation.

At present, some phenomena have occurred in some localities and departments which merit our attention. While discussing the matter in general, people might say that middle-aged and young cadres who are morally sound and professionally competent can be found everywhere. However, while selecting specific candidates, some comrades might say that this candidate is not an "ideal one" and that candidate is not to their "liking." Some comrades might say that this candidate should be selected, whereas some other comrades might say that he is not qualified. Some comrades pay more attention to sound morals whereas some other comrades pay more attention to professional competence. Some people talk about sound morals and professional competence from one angle, some other people might oppose their views from other aspects. Therefore, it is impossible to promptly select qualified cadres.

There are many reasons attributing to the above-mentioned controversy. Some people are affected by their erroneous understanding and some other people might be hampered by old conventions and ideas. Some people might be adversely influenced by their "leftist" ideology or disrupted by the residue of factionalism. The focus of the controversy is how to correctly understand and implement the principle of having cadres who are morally sound and professionally competent. Therefore, strictly proceeding from the party spirit to help some comrades so that they can correctly treat and use this principle has become an essential issue in using a large number of excellent middle-aged and young cadres, smoothly accomplishing the task of reforming state organs and promoting cooperation between the new and elderly cadres and replacing the old with the new.

According to the party's view on making proper use of personnel in the new period, how should we employ the criterion for sound morals? In a nutshell, we should mainly determine whether our candidates have a strong desire to serve the people and whether they can devote all their energy to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. In the old days, if we separated ourselves from the revolutionary war, we were unable to distinguish cadres based on the criterion of sound morals. Today, if we separate ourselves from socialist modernization, we are unable to do so either. As long as a cadre can uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the party's line, guiding principle and policy in the new period, dash ahead regardless of danger to fulfill the magnificent aim set by the 12th CPC Congress and is bold in fighting against hostile forces which undermine socialism and various erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party, he should be regarded as morally sound. Although this comrade might have certain shortcomings or mistakes, he is better than those "good old boys" who are obsequious and indifferent to matters of principle and those "grass on the top of a wall" who sway with every wind. He is much better than those who seek ease and comfort, pursue personal interests, resort to boasting and toadyism, go with the tide, find fault with the party and comrades and stay aloof from the main forces which are doing pioneering work.

To assess cadres' ability, we also need correct viewpoints. Cadres' main ability needed by the new period is that they should be able to unite with and guide the broad masses of people to effectively carry out socialist material and spiritual civilization and continuously open a new situation in the field of modernization.

People with such ability can only be those whom practice has proven have attained a fairly high theoretical level concerning the policy of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have acquired unique knowledge of culture, science, technology and management, are familiar with the speciality of the work for which they are responsible and have mastered organizational and leadership ability for accomplishing their own tasks. Paying attention to cadres' education, training and cultural level is an important characteristic of our times which should be taken into consideration in order to select cadres. In coming years, if we can accomplish the task of selecting those comrades who are university graduates or have attained a cultural level of higher education to take up the posts of secretaries of municipal CPC committees and mayors of medium-size and big cities and selecting those comrades who are graduates of institutions of higher education or have attained a comparatively high cultural level to take up the posts of secretaries of county CPC committees and county magistrates, this will be beneficial to the socialist cause. Of course, this does not mean that all university or college graduates are qualified to take up the posts of city mayors, secretaries of municipal CPC committees, secretaries of county CPC committees or county magistrates. However, we should mainly select our cadres from among those university or college graduates trained by the party after liberation and those comrades who have attained a fairly high cultural level through self-study.

We must, on the premise of being more revolutionary, make the ranks of cadres and leading bodies younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. This is firm and unshakable. Without stressing being more revolutionary, we will neglect moral integrity; without stressing better educated and more professionally competent, we will neglect ability. The relationship between moral integrity and ability is dialectical unity. It is hard to imagine that a person who has inferior political quality and lots of evil ideas would have the real ability and knowledge to build a high level socialist material and spiritual civilization. Likewise, it is almost impossible for a person who has no real abilities in building socialist modernization and is unwilling to study hard and master such abilities would be a person who has fine political quality and noble ideology. Social practice is the only criterion of truth and also a touchstone for testing cadres. If we fail to pay attention to the achievements made by people in undertaking the creation of a new situation, it will be very difficult for us to correctly master the principle of having both ability and moral integrity, let alone, naturally, selecting truly excellent cadres who have both noble character and distinguished talent.

At present, properly handling the following three problems should play an important role in our correct assessment of the moral integrity and abilities of cadres:

1. We must treat intellectuals fairly. Essentially, the selection of excellent young and middle-aged cadres is a problem of selecting intellectuals who have both political integrity and abilities and who are in the prime of life. Not every intellectual is talented. But talented people leading the undertaking of socialist modernization are indeed among the vast number of intellectuals (including those who become talented people by self-study). Facts of recent years have shown that in those areas and units where the party organizations and leading comrades genuinely treat intellectuals as a backing force, like workers and peasants, and pay attention to bringing their roles into full play, talented people emerge like a seedling breaking through the soil and the work will be greatly improved. But there are indeed some comrades who still treat today's intellectuals with the "leftist" view and the prejudice of small producers, and they lump together intellectuals and bourgeoisie and treat intellectuals as an "alien force." This is extremely wrong.

Some intellectuals have integrated their firm beliefs in fighting for the realization of communism with their action of tackling key technical problems by diligently studying modern science. They wish to take part in less social activities. This is totally different from "paying no attention to politics." Some intellectuals have protractedly engaged in their professional activities which are conducive to socialism and have cultivated habits different from those of ordinary cadres and cadres engaging in mass work. It is unreasonable to censure such habits as "proud behavior and self-admiration." Some other intellectuals respect science, have keen insight and self-confidence. This absolutely has nothing in common with "pride and arrogance" and "disobeying leadership." All comrades who are genuinely enthusiastic in prompting the four modernizations must bravely rid themselves of all prejudice, eliminate all obstructions and boldly employ those talented people urgently needed in achieving the "four modernizations."

2. We must treat those comrades who once made mistakes with the view of "one dividing into two." The vast majority of the cadres of our party are good or relatively good. But quite a few of them have made mistakes of one kind or another in the past several decades. If we refuse to promote those comrades who have some defects or made some mistakes but intend to find "perfect people" who are "correct all long," it will be difficult to select suitable people. While selecting cadres, we must, according to the requirements set by the party's Central Committee and the overall conditions of cadres, carefully assess and compare them. So long as they meet the selection requirements of having both political integrity and abilities and meet the needs of creating a new situation, we must boldly employ them. Of course, not a single one of "the people of five categories" mentioned by Comrade Chen Yun in his speech to the 12th CPC Congress should be put in an important position. If we lose vigilance over this affair, we will certainly make future troubles and harm socialist modernization.

3. We must stick to the principle of appointing people on their merits and opposing the practice of appointing people by favoritism. Who are persons of virtue that are sound morally and competent professionally? This should be determined by their own performance in practice rather than by a single act or a short period of their life. Although some comrades stressed the principle of having cadres who are morally sound and professionally competent, they appointed people by "impression." Those cadres who were absolutely obedient and always at their beck and call would be put in important positions and promoted again and again in spite of the fact that they worked in a locality or unit for many years without making any achievements or repeatedly committing mistakes. On the contrary, if a certain cadre stuck to his view with regard to a matter of principle and refused to make promises easily and to chime in with them, they would turn a blind eye to his performance or neglect him, no matter how effectively he worked for the party and the people and how great the ability he displayed in pioneering a magnificent cause. If any comrades recommended him, they would arbitrarily oppose it. Although it is inappropriate to say that the situation of appointing people by favoritism is very serious and can be found everywhere, we should overcome it as long as it exists and we should not be vague on this matter. Otherwise, it will be difficult to eliminate the pernicious influence of factionalism left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution" and a new sectarianism will be formed. This will be detrimental to socialist modernization and party building.

According to the experience of the central state organs in reforming government organizations, it is a good method to give the masses a free hand in assessing and recommending cadres in order to select excellent middle-aged and young cadres. In so doing, we may rely on a number of "Bo Luo's" [a figure in Chinese history noted for his ability to select horses] to distinguish "horses that cover a thousand li a day."

There will be no harm even if the masses raise divergent views. The most important thing for us to do is to analyze various comments and views and follow the best. As long as most of the masses feel satisfied and leaders concerned can precisely judge cadres who are morally sound and professionally competent, we should decisively select cadres who can create a new situation in their work. What should we do if some people make groundless comments? We should let them do so as long as they do not violate the party constitution. We should believe that those excellent cadres will not be unworthy of the trust of the party and the people and that they will make achievements in their new posts. Facts will be a rebuff to those who make groundless comments.

Socialist modernization, which is developing vigorously, needs a great number of young and energetic leading cadres who are morally sound and professionally competent and who can create a new situation in their work. This great cause has also continuously brought up such cadres. Party organizations at all levels, comrades in the organizational departments in particular, should soberly realize this situation. They should fully display their ability on the front of organizational work and make necessary contributions to ensuring the fulfillment of the objectives, guiding principles and policies defined by the 12th CPC Congress.

GONGREN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON WAGE SYSTEM

HK160733 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83

["Text" of 13 January GONGREN RIBAO editorial: "It Is Imperative To Reform the System of the Iron Rice Bowl and Everybody Eating Out of the Same Big Pot"]

[Text] This paper has published an investigation report on the two different economic results produced by two different wage distribution methods in two construction companies in Luohe City, Henan. The Dongfeng Construction Company, a small collective enterprise whose conditions are inferior to a large state-owned enterprise, has to a very great extent overcome the defect of the iron rice bowl and everybody eating out of a big pot and gained much better economic results than the state-owned enterprise as a result of practicing a flexible wage system and linking workers' wages in a floating way to the results of the enterprise's operations and the workers' labor. In outline, three workers of the Dongfeng company did the work of four workers of the No 1 construction company in terms of completed floorspace; and in labor productivity in monetary terms, two workers of the Dongfeng company exceeded the performance of three of the No 1 construction company.

We should say that the economic results of the No 1 construction company were not low for the building trade. But why did the collective unit outperform the state-owned one? The main reason is that the current setup inhibits people's initiative and limits improvements in labor productivity and economic results.

The facts prove this. In 1982, the No 1 construction company learned from Dongfeng's experiences and switched from one-level management and accounting to three-level management and two-level accounting, thus changing a big pot into a small one and reversing the situation of running at a loss year after year. The company started to make a profit.

By making comparisons we can draw distinctions. In order to create a new situation now on the industrial and communications and finance and trade fronts, it is really imperative to reform the system of the iron rice bowl and everybody eating out of the same pot.

A leading central comrade recently pointed out: Without bringing order out of chaos, there could be no new situation; without reform, there could be no modernization. The state's economic setup must be reformed, and the existing irrational wage system must also be reformed.

China's existing wage system was basically decided by the wage reform of 1956. Taking a historical look, this wage system has played a positive effect. However, due to the irrationalities in the system itself plus the leftist influence of later years and the upheavals in the national economy, it has been essential to make certain adaptations in the system in recent years. As a result many problems have accumulated in wage work; there are very prominent defects in the wage system.

Boiled down, there are two main defects in the wage system: 1) the system is rational; 2) the system involves egalitarianism with everybody eating out of the same big pot. There is no connection between remuneration for workers' labor and the performance of enterprise management, nor is it linked to individual labor performance or technological level. Hence there are formed what are commonly called three same: the same pay no matter how much one works, how management performs, or what one's technical standards are; and three unchanging things: wages cannot change in the wake of changes in labor productivity, in the wake of changes in the individual's contribution, or in the wake of changes in management performance. This type of system encourages the backward instead of the progressive; it encourage laziness instead of hard work; and it encourages living off socialism instead of working to build it. Such a system seriously damages the revolutionary initiative of the masses, hampers the development of production, and also ruins the political qualities and sense of organization and discipline of the work force. It affects the progress of the four modernizations.

Certain reforms have been carried out in the economic management setup since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. For instance, we have expanded enterprise decisionmaking powers, instituted economic responsibility systems, and restored the bonus system. In the field of enterprise income and workers' bonuses, differentials have been appropriately enlarged in light of enterprise management performance and the fruits of the workers' labor. We have overcome the defect of egalitarianism to varying degrees, and mobilized the workers' initiative.

However, the situation of everybody eating out of a big pot in the area of wages has not yet been radically changed. Carrying out reforms and eliminating the defects of egalitarianism and everybody eating out of the same big pot in the wage system has become the common demand of the cadres and workers in the enterprises and constitutes the inevitable trend of development for the economic responsibility systems. The floating wage system has precisely emerged amid this situation.

Our is a socialist country. The wage question is a major issue related to the overall situation. We must maintain its uniformity. We must have unified principles and policies. We must practice strict planning control over the total wage bill and strict management and supervision over the payment of wages. The floating wage system now being experimented with in certain enterprises guarantees uniformity in wages work and also possesses a certain degree of flexibility; it ensures equal pay for the same work in different enterprises and looks after the interest of the neighbors, and also stipulates certain differentials in light of the results of an enterprise's management; it guarantees the workers' basic wage and also stipulates differentials, rewards hard work and punishes laziness according to the degree of a worker's contribution. At present, when there has been no all-round reform of the wage system, this method does not increase the total wage bill and the state's burden, and thus eases financial worries, and it can also guarantee the workers' basic wages, with the result that the workers enjoy peace of mind.

Therefore, the moment this floating wage system appeared, it demonstrated its superiority and was welcomed by the workers.

The wage issue is related to the overall situation. Very many problems have accumulated in the past. There are many differences between areas and units, and the situation is very complicated. The central departments concerned are currently studying and deciding on a scheme for reforming the wage system. This work must be carried out under leadership and in a measured way under the unified arrangements of the central authorities.

The floating wage system is just a wage method that has produced a certain degree of success in pilot projects in some places and enterprises. The system is still far from perfect. Hence we must not treat all units in the same way regardless of the circumstances. We must seriously sum up the existing experiences and, under leadership, select some more trial points for experiments. We must further implement the policy of distribution according to labor, mobilize the workers' initiative and improve economic results, and also accumulate experience for future wage reforms.

WAN LI ADDRESSES TREE-PLANTING CONFERENCE

OW141155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- "The all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign must be conducted in a persevering and down-to-earth manner and we must not stop until we reach our goal."

Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council and chairman of the Central Greening Committee, made the above remarks at the all-people's voluntary tree-planting national work conference on the afternoon of 10 January.

Wan Li said: Initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping a year ago, the NPC adopted a resolution on unfolding the all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign. The whole party, the whole army and all of the nation's people warmly supported this resolution and eagerly participated in voluntary tree planting. It is heartening to see the achievements scored in the past year. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping again gave instructions on unfolding the all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign. He called for doing a better and more concrete job in the coming years. The party committees and governments at various levels must do this important task well.

Wan Li stressed that it is necessary to further enhance the understanding of the campaign. He said: To make the motherland green and to protect its environment by planting trees and afforestation should become an important national policy of our country. We cannot properly run our country if we do not vigorously develop forestry and expand forest cover.

Wan Li continues: In the past, we have largely focused the people's propaganda education on voluntary tree planting on the level of perceptual knowledge. Although it has sometimes been raised to the high plane of building the two civilizations, it is still not sufficient. The all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign is not solely an economic issue nor solely an issue of spiritual civilization. It is also an environmental issue which bears on the existence of mankind. The quality of the environment bears closely on man's existence and on his lifespan. He called for more propaganda on this aspect by the press, in radio and television broadcasting, films, books and magazines to enable to people to have a clearer understanding of the importance of maintaining the ecological balance by planting more trees, flowers and grasses, and by more self-consciously plunging into the afforestation and greening campaign. Only thus can the national voluntary tree-planting campaign be perpetuated.

Wan Li called for further strengthening organization and leadership over voluntary tree-planting work. In discussing this work, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee maintained that the party committees and governments at all levels must regard the work as a major event for serving the people. At the central level, Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang personally took up the matter and solved some practical problems. The leading comrades of the party committees and the governments at all levels and the responsible persons of all units must lead the work in voluntarily planting trees, flowers and grasses and in developing forestry.

Wan Li expressed the hope that cities and towns must lead the voluntary tree-planting campaign. Because the leading organs are located in cities and towns, they must therefore set an exemplary role. Cities and towns, particularly the large and medium-size cities, must draw up greening plans and bring the plans into urban construction. The areas set out in the greening plans must not be used to build houses or for other purpose. Unauthorized occupation of land set out for greening in cities and towns and acts violating urban greening must be resolutely checked. It is necessary to make all available land green by planting trees, grasses, flowers or other vegetation so that, gradually, no barren ground will be left in the cities and that the urban environmental outlook will be fundamentally improved. We must work hard and strive to bring about a fundamental improvement in the environmental outlook of the cities by gardening and greening, and raise urban gardening and greening to a new higher level in the next 5 years.

To do a better job in the voluntary tree-planting campaign year by year, it is essential to strengthen the work of the greening committees at all levels. The greening committees must be sufficiently reinforced by appropriately increasing the number of young cadres and technical specialists. The governments in various localities must support voluntary tree planting and afforestation with funds. They can take a small sum of money from the various investments to help solve the funding problem. The money spent on voluntary tree planting and afforestation will pay off. From a long-term point of view, such spending is highly justified and the economic returns will be very high. The voluntary tree-planting campaign will be better conducted year by year if we arouse the ideology, strengthen the organizations and have sufficient technical guidance and fund support.

Wan Li added: We must conduct the all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign in a down-to-earth manner and emphasize the practical results. In doing a solid job we must refrain from raising a short burst of wind, shouting propaganda and initiating a momentary campaign. Still less must we be in like a lion and out like a lamb. In doing a solid job we must arouse the ideology, strengthen organization and leadership and pay attention to the following:

1. It is necessary to draw up a proper plan. The planting of trees, flowers, grasses and other flora must be decided in light of the local soil, climate and environmental conditions. In every locality we must plan in advance the piece of land to be afforested first, and decide who is responsible for the afforestation work.
2. Nursery stock must be properly prepared. All localities must provide sufficient land for growing nursery stock.
3. Properly establish the responsibility system. In practicing the responsibility system we must have awards and punishments and must combine responsibility, rights and benefits. The responsibility system should apply to the state, collective, and individual, and to voluntary afforestation work. A management and protection responsibility system must be instituted for voluntary tree planting to ensure both the planting and growing of trees. We must not just pay attention to planting and not to growing.

The annual planting quota of three to five trees for each person must not be checked and accepted at the planting stage but must be counted according to the number of living trees. Thirty percent of the attention must focus on planting, while 70 percent should focus on management. If no practical responsibility system is established for management and protection, the results of voluntary tree planting will be seriously affected and the enthusiasm of the masses will be dampened.

4. It is necessary to have regular inspections and supervision. The greening committees must seriously fulfill their main tasks of promptly summarizing experiences, solving problems and making criticisms and commendations.

5. It is necessary to formulate rules and regulations. After adopting the resolution on all-people's voluntary tree planting by the NPC, the State Council "implementation measures" to ensure regular inspections. Various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as counties, must formulate necessary rules and regulations and establish a system of awards and punishments and submit them to the local people's congresses for approval. Similar rules and conventions must also be formulated below the country level. Rules must be formulated governing cooperation in afforestation between the industrial and mining departments and the localities. Rules and regulations which benefit forestry development and the planting of trees, flowers and grasses must also be formulated. People who recklessly fell trees must be seriously punished. The unhealthy trend of indiscriminate logging must not only be fundamentally checked but completely stopped. The felling of trees on military bases must also be governed by relevant regulations.

In conclusion, Wan Li called on all the delegates to the all-people's voluntary tree-planting national work conference to promptly relay the guidelines of the conference after returning to their localities and to strive to score greater achievements in the voluntary tree-planting campaign in 1983.

The all-people's voluntary tree-planting national work conference opened on 5 January. The conference seriously summarized and exchanged the achievements and experiences gained in the past year in unfolding the all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign. The conference also specifically studied and arranged work for this year. During the conference, all the delegates visited the all-army afforestation exhibition and the greening grounds on the barren hills of the Ming tombs and the wasteland of Nankou. The conference closed on 11 January.

JINGJI RIBAO WARNS ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SCALE

HK170747 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 83 p 2

["Economic Forum" article by Gong Ping [7895 1627]: "Prevent a 'Recurrence of the Old Illness'"]

[Text] With the beginning of the new year, one ought to utter some propitious words of good omen. However, to raise questions at the beginning of the new year that merit attention is of great advantage for the smooth progress of work this year. Here, I want to talk about avoiding a "recurrence of the old illness" in the scale of investment.

After an old illness is cured, the doctor usually says: be careful about what you eat and wear, so as to prevent a recurrence of the old illness. This is rather applicable to our economic work, and especially to reducing and controlling the scale of capital construction.

The experiences of many years have repeatedly proven that imbalance in the national economy, which then has to undergo readjustment, is often caused by excessive scale of capital construction and too long a construction front. Back in 1957, Comrade Chen Yun proposed that the scale of capital construction must be commensurate with national capacity. It is a pity that his correct idea was not given sufficient weight. In the last few years of the 1950's, the scale of capital construction got out of control; every year there were clamors to control it, but every year these had little effect. By the time of the 3 difficult years, the contradictions became extremely sharp, and there was no alternative to carrying out readjustment, scrapping projects, cutting investment, closing, suspending or amalgamating enterprises or switching them to other tasks, and sending the workers away. A great deal of effort had to be spent before all-round balance was gradually restored. However, the moment the economic situation took a turn for the better, the old illness broke out again, resulting in repeated ups and downs. After the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the central authorities summoned up resolve to carry out bold and resolute readjustment. As a result the proportions of accumulation and consumption gradually became rational, the proportions of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry became relatively well-balanced, economic results improved, an abundance of commodities started to appear in the markets, and the whole of economic work started to embark on the track of healthy development.

What merits attention at present is that tendencies of a "recurrence of the old illness" have appeared to some extent in certain places and departments. Seeing so many neglected tasks waiting to be undertaken and so many businesses awaiting vigorous development, and again having some money and material in their hands, certain comrades have again launched too much capital construction. If we again "launch projects in a big way," there will be shortages in supplies of the "three materials" and mechanical and electrical products, followed by an energy shortage, and the buyers' market that has appeared in some commodities will vanish. With social and economic life so tightly constricted, it will be impossible for reforms to proceed smoothly.

Our current economic situation and the people's life are much better than a few years ago. The consequences can be well imagined if we forget the bitter experiences of the past and pursue another upheaval!

To raise now the warning "prevent a recurrence of the old illness" is indeed extremely timely for the leading comrades in economic work at all levels.

LEADERS CRITICIZE WRANGLING IN ECONOMIC WORK

HK170759 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Leading Central Comrades Criticize Wrangling in Economic Work"]

[Text] Leading central comrades made a series of criticisms of the phenomenon of arguing back and forth in economic work that caused losses to the state.

Leading central comrades said: Effectively solving the existing problems in economic work and strictly stopping unrealistic empty talk and the practice of arguing back and forth which harms overall interests should be made a major part of discipline and principle governing the party spirit for the economic departments.

On 8 December 1982, responsible people of the State Economic Commission conveyed the relevant instructions of leading central comrades at a production work meeting and required all departments concerned to earnestly discuss and find out the reasons for the phenomenon of wrangling, and work out measures to stop this phenomenon.

Recently the comrades concerned in the State Economic Commission told this reporter that some ministries had conveyed the leading central comrades' instructions and the others were discussing the problems at their party group meetings or routine work meetings. The Ministries of Machine Building, Metallurgical Industry, Railways, and Electronics Industry had submitted written reports.

The Ministry of Machine Building Industry said that they will take the leading central comrades' instructions as a guiding principle and further rectify the work style of ministerial organs and leadership. They have made the following decisions: 1) The ministerial leadership will take one third of its time each year to make investigations and studies at lower levels. 2) Departments argue back and forth with each other are required to specify their duties within a set time. 3) Coordination between various functional departments and bureaus will be strengthened. 4) The numbers of documents and meetings will be reduced and the practice of solving problems face-to-face will be encouraged.

The party group and all departments and bureaus in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry said that the leading central comrades' instructions completely conformed to reality on the metallurgical industrial front and they indicated that instances of wrangling on this front which had been initially exposed would be published in the ministerial press after being verified.

The Ministry of Railways said that the instructions had hit home on the current problems in the office work of various state organs. Because responsibility is not clearly specified for different departments, the problem of arguing things back and forth has frequently occurred. It was in order to stop the problem of wrangling and solve the problem on the spot that the State Council recently decided to disband the Taiyuan railway bureau.

The leadership of the Ministry of Electronics Industry recently heard the reports on the rectification of the work style of organs. In the opinion of the masses, though structural reform has achieved some results, the phenomena of arguing things back and forth with each other, documents traveling around and no one taking responsibility still occur from time to time. At the brief meeting, the minister and vice ministers decided that in order to implement the leading central comrades' instructions, it is necessary to first solve some actual problems, such as setting up the system of "non-meeting day." On every Wednesday and Saturday no meeting should be arranged and generally meetings should not be arranged on Mondays so that leading cadres can have time to go deep into the grassroots level.

In the telephone report, the party group of the Ministry of Commerce said that they would implement the leading central comrades' instructions and improve their style of work. They would first solve internal problems that had caused wranglings. As for the problems concerning their relationships with other ministries due to ambiguous areas of responsibility, they had made proposals to the senior leadership. Before problems are solved, they would take the initiative in consulting other departments. The Ministries of Communications, Petroleum Industry, Chemical Industry, Finance, Coal Industry, Light Industry and Textile Industry have also promptly conveyed the leading central comrades' instructions. Some of them have conducted initial discussions.

BAY YUE TAN ARTICLE ON 'FEUDAL SUPERSTITIONS'

OW141221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- Issue No 24 of BAN YUE TAN journal of this year, published on 25 December, carries an article by its editorial department, entitled "Do Away With Feudal Superstitions." The text of the article is as follows:

In recent years there has been a tendency for feudal superstitious activities to regain ground in our rural areas and outlying regions. We should pay great attention to the various feudal superstitious activities, which are harmful to our production and construction and to the people's physical and mental health, polluting the general mood of the society and affecting our stability and unity. In the course of building socialist spiritual civilization, cadres at all levels and CPC and CYL members should boldly and assuredly propagate among the people dialectical materialism, historical materialism (including atheism), communist ideology and new morality and practices. They should patiently and carefully do ideological work, do away with feudal superstitions and protect the people's interests.

In their letters to us, many readers ask us to explain what feudal superstitious activities are, our party and government policies towards them and the relationship between doing away with feudal superstitions and implementing the policy of freedom of religious belief. After asking the opinion of the departments concerned, we hereby give the following explanation, in the form of questions and answers, for your reference:

Question: What are feudal superstitious activities?

Answer: The so-called feudal superstitious activities primarily denote unscientific, absurd activities, such as begging for the advent of gods or immortals, practicing planchette writing or divination, expelling ghosts in order to cure sickness, praying for rain and for an end to natural disasters, practicing physiognomy and other fortune-telling tricks and practicing geomancy. These activities are carried out by some sorcerers, sorceresses, physiognomists, fortune-tellers or geomancers. They take every opportunity to spread fallacies to deceive people and defraud them of money or other property. They are harmful to our production and construction, to social order and to the people's physical and mental health. These feudal superstitious activities have a very long history in our country. In the feudal, semifeudal and semicolonial society, the reactionary ruling class did its utmost to support and use these activities to deceive the people, in order to consolidate its reactionary rule and protect class interests. In our socialist society, these activities usually combine closely with remaining feudal ideas and feudal clannish activities to undermine the social order and poison the people's thinking.

Moreover, many of our people, particularly those in rural and pastoral areas, beg gods or practice divination for offspring or for an end to distress or sickness, because they lack scientific knowledge and adhere to longstanding, bad old habits. Such superstitious activities also play a negative role regarding our country's production, construction and social order. However, their situation is quite complex and in certain localities they are quite popular. We should deal with them specifically, according to specific situations.

Question: What is the policy of the party and state regarding feudal superstitious activities?

Answer: The party and state have always opposed feudal superstitious activities, firmly ban all feudal and superstitious organizations and strike at feudal superstitious activities, which harm the national interests and people's lives and property.

Article 165 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" stipulates:

"Sorcerers and witches, who perform superstitious acts for the purpose of spreading rumors or swindling people out of money and property, will be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 2 years, detention or surveillance. In grave cases, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 2 and not more than 7 years."

Article 99 stipulates: "Those organizing and using feudal superstitious beliefs, superstitious sects and secret societies to carry out counterrevolutionary activities will be sentenced to imprisonment of not less than 5 years. In less serious cases they will be sentenced to imprisonment, detention, surveillance or deprivation of political rights for not more than 5 years." Therefore, all outlawed, reactionary, superstitious sects and secret societies and sorcerers, witches and so forth are forbidden to resume activities. Those who spread fallacies to deceive people, swindle people out of their money or otherwise harm them, will be strictly suppressed and punished according to law.

Those who practice physiognomy, fortune-telling and geomancy as an occupation will first be educated, admonished, helped to work, earn their own living and stop cheating people with their superstitious activities. If education and admonition prove ineffective, they will be banned according to law.

Owing to social, cultural and other causes, superstitious beliefs remain to varying degrees in the minds of a considerable portion of the masses. This should be solved mainly by popularization of scientific and general knowledge, and patient ideological education to systematically increase their knowledge and consciousness. As to the people who have been fooled and have participated in feudal superstitious activities, we must draw a strict distinction between them and the sorcerers and witches spreading fallacies to deceive people, harm them and swindle them out of their money, and we must not treat them indiscriminately in the same way.

Question: What is meant by practitioners of feudal superstitions?

Answer: Practitioners of feudal superstitions mainly refer to witches and sorcerers who pretend to communicate with gods and ghosts among the people, and those who trick people for their money by such superstitious means as fortune-telling, divination, astrology, geomancy, glyptomancy, physiognomy and so forth. In the old society, many of them did these things because they could not find any decent way to earn a living. Essentially, this was also a disguised form of exploitation, but generally it still fell into the category of contradictions among the people. After nationwide liberation, the party and the people's government adopted a policy of educating and transforming them to help them turn over a new leaf, give up the parasitic life and become workers earning their own living. However, in the past few years, feudal superstitious activities have again spread in some places, especially economically and culturally backward rural and pastoral areas. Some old practitioners of superstitions, in particular, have taken advantage of the opportunity of the party and government implementing various policies, fished in troubled waters and resumed their old practices. Some people who are not engaged in honest work are also taking the opportunity to claim supernatural powers and engage in feudal superstitious activities. Some of them instigate young people to engage in feudal superstitious activities. Others even instigate tens of thousands of people to participate in processions in which idols are carried, ancestor worshipping by all branches of a given clan, praying to gods for magic cures and other large-scale activities. As a result, feudal superstitious activities have become quite rampant in some places. Therefore, the practitioners of feudal superstitions must be dealt with firmly and strictly according to party policy and the law of the country. At the same time, we should educate the broad masses to heighten their vigilance and not to be fooled and taken in.

Question: Are the superstitious sects and secret societies regarded as religious bodies?

Answer: The superstitious sects and secret societies are feudal superstitious organizations, and not religious bodies. For historical reasons, almost all of them have a reactionary political background and purpose, and so they are generally called reactionary superstitious sects and secret societies. In the old society, these organizations had long collaborated with the Kuomintang reactionaries and Japanese imperialist aggressive forces, and their chieftains were all landlords, local tyrants, bandits, hoodlums, secret agents, traitors, reactionary politicians and so forth. They deceived, exploited, oppressed and poisoned the people by means of such superstitious practices as incense burning, Buddha worship, planchette and chanting incantations, directly working for the reactionary ruling classes and imperialism. After liberation, they continued to spread counterrevolutionary rumors, incited the masses to oppose the Communist Party and carried out a series of criminal activities offensive to heaven and reason. Therefore, in the campaign to suppress the counterrevolutionaries in the early 1950's, the people's government firmly banned them and punished a few chieftains and key members who had practiced all kinds of evil.

In the past few years, there have been indications of a revival of reactionary superstitious sects and secret societies in some places. In some areas, scoundrels and counterrevolutionaries have appeared, claiming to be "emperors" or the "Jade Emperor [the supreme deity of Taoism] descended to earth" to confuse and poison people's minds with feudal superstitions. These ugly scoundrels have even committed such crimes as rape and infanticide in broad daylight. Regarding such unlawful and criminal activities, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses must open their eyes, quickly see through them and resolutely deal blows at them in cooperation with the judicial organs and in accordance with the provisions of Article 99 and other articles of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China."

Question: What are undesirable feudal customs?

Answer: Undesirable feudal customs are old customs and habits among the people, grown out of traditional feudal concepts, which to a very large extent have retained elements of feudal superstition. For example, when someone dies, survivors dress themselves in hemp, wave flags to call back the spirit of the dead, and burn paper money, paper figures and paper horses; in marriage, people ask fortune-tellers to weigh the match, based on the "eight characters"; and the practices of greeting the gods, offering sacrifices to ghosts, driving out evil spirits and so forth in observing traditional festivals such as the Spring Festival, Qing Ming, the Dragon Boat Festival, Zhongyuan [the 15 of the lunar month] and so forth. These undesirable feudal customs waste the people's financial and material resources, poison the social atmosphere and are detrimental to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In the past few years, these undesirable feudal customs have been markedly gaining ground and caused great harm in some places. The vast numbers of cadres and the masses have reacted very strongly. We should pay full attention to the situation. The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" stipulates that the people of all nationalities have the freedom "to preserve or reform their own ways and customs." We should vigorously launch activities to change prevailing habits and customs (including reform of funerals and burials, new wedding ceremonies and so forth), promote new practices and customs helpful to the people's physical and mental health, and educate the masses not to allow the already abolished, undesirable feudal customs to regain ground.

However, in launching activities to change prevailing habits and customs among the people of some minority nationalities, we must respect the wishes of the people of the nationalities concerned, and not resort to coercion and commandism, deciding what should be done.

Question: How should those dealing in superstitious items and state or collective enterprises, units and individuals making things convenient for feudal and superstitious activities be dealt with?

Answer: It must be reiterated: No state or collective enterprise, institution or unit (including rural commune, brigade and team, as well as residents' organization in an urban neighborhood) or individual without authorization is allowed to produce, sell, or sell on a commission basis, such superstitious items as paper money, Taoist magic figures and bamboo slips for divination or make things convenient for feudal and superstitious activities, such as providing places, transportation and materials for such activities or making propaganda for them. Violators must be investigated and severely dealt with according to the seriousness and consequences of their individual cases. Cadres and party and CYL members must not participate in, or support, such activities, and violators must be severely dealt with according to government, party or CYL discipline and, in some cases, must also be punished according to law.

When licensed individuals engaged in industry and trade deal in feudal and superstitious items, in violations of regulations, they should be educated by industrial and commercial administration departments, which should instruct them to immediately stop such illegal dealings. If they refuse to mend their ways, despite such education, and continue to engage in such illegal dealings, their licenses should be revoked and their dealings should be banned.

As for religious items specially needed for religious activities, government-appointed units should produce such items, according to their prescribed variety and quantity, and sell them to those prescribed by relevant regulations. With approval by competent authorities, temples, Taoist temples and churches may also sell a certain quantity of religious items and tracts. Supervision and control over the units dealing in such items must be strengthened, and violators of policies and regulations must be educated and checked.

Question: Will doing away with feudal superstitions affect implementation of the policy of the freedom of religious belief?

Answer: Religious belief is different from feudal superstition, and our party and state have always adopted different policies towards them. In religion we respect the right of the people of all nationalities to enjoy the freedom of religious belief, protect legitimate religious activities and have proclaimed this a long-term policy. This is explicitly stipulated in Article 36 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and Article 147 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China." Some people regard feudal and superstitious activities and legitimate religious activities as the same thing, thinking that all such activities belong to the realm of "freedom of religious belief." This is entirely mistaken.

The party and the state have adopted the policy of freedom of religious belief because religion is a longstanding, complicated matter, concerning millions of people of various nationalities. Only by firmly implementing the policy of freedom of religious belief will it be conducive to the stability of the country and the unity of the nation; only thus will it be able to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the religious masses, so that they will work hard together with all other people of the country to build a modern, powerful socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy. But feudal and superstitious activities are different from this and do not belong to the realm of religion at all.

Therefore, the question of freedom of belief does not exist at all as far as feudal and superstitions and striking at feudal and superstitious activities harmful to the interests of the state and the lives and property of the people will not in the least affect the freedom of religious belief.

In implementing the policy of freedom of religious belief laid down by the party and the state, we of course must pay attention to making a strict distinction between normal religious activities on the one hand and religious activities which have gone beyond normal bounds, and illegal and criminal activities conducted by taking advantage of religious activities, on the other. In accordance with the constitution and the relevant policies and laws of the party and the government, no religion is allowed, under any circumstances, to interfere with state administration, administrative of justice, school, social and public education; no one is allowed, under any circumstances, to compel people, especially children and young people under any circumstances, to restore the religious privileges and the religious system of oppression and exploitation which have been abolished; and no one is allowed, under any circumstances, to make use of religion to oppose party leadership and the socialist system and to undermine the unification of the country and the unity of various nationalities. In addition, religious activities arranged by any religious organizations and religious believers must not interfere with public order and order in production and other work, and they must not spread religious belief, preach a sermon or disseminate theism in places other than the sites of their religious activities.

All religious organizations, and personnel with religion as their occupation, must conduct religious affairs and activities within the limits permitted under the policies and laws of the state, must not appropriate the religious income of temples, Taoist temples or churches under any pretext and must not apportion expenses among, or solicit donations from the masses; they must not join or instigate the masses to mold the statue of a god or Buddha or build a temple or church at will; much less must they do harmful things in the name of religion, such as "exorcising an evil spirit" and seeking "a divine prescription" or "divine water" or engage in feudal and superstitious mass activities, such as "forestalling calamities and praying for rain," gathering people together to parade with the statue of a god or Buddha and masquerading as gods or devils.

In a word, normal religious activities are protected by the law of our state, and religious activities which go beyond the normal bounds are impermissible. Making use of religion to carry out illegal and criminal activities must be strictly forbidden, and those violating criminal law must be punished according to law. Personages in religious circles and all religious believers should foster the concept of loving the country and abiding by the law, conscientiously observe the policies, laws and decrees of the party and the state, correctly understand and exercise their democratic rights as citizens and contribute to the four modernizations of the country.

Question: How should atheist propaganda and education be conducted among the masses of people?

Answer: Feudal and superstitious activities must be opposed and banned. However, as far as the general masses are concerned, this is mainly a question of education. For example, in recent years, some people, without consultation with patriotic religious organizations and without approval from the government, have spontaneously built small temples as the sites of their superstitious activities by expending large amounts of the masses' manpower, material and financial resources.

In this regard, we must patiently do the work of persuasion and education among the masses and dissuade them from doing so. On the basis of arousing the masses to raise their consciousness, we should encourage them to solve this problem consciously and voluntarily. The masses of people should be armed with dialectical and historical materialism (including atheism) so that they will be able to free themselves from the trammels of superstitious ideas and increase their ability to discern and resist feudal superstitions.

It is not easy for people to completely free themselves from the trammels of superstitious ideas. Superstitious ideas are an erroneous understanding of the objective world and an erroneous world outlook. The appearance and development of superstitious ideas have deep social and ideological roots. People can completely eliminate superstitious ideas from their minds only when they profoundly understand and grasp the natural law and various laws governing social spheres and adopt the idea of "man proposes and also disposes" in the long-term development of socialism and communism.

Of course, this does not mean that we should let the struggle against idealism of every hue and theism in the ideological sphere and our ideological work take their own course. On the contrary, we must make unremitting efforts to conduct atheist propaganda and education among the people for a long time to come. However, the conduct of atheist propaganda and education should be combined with the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and with activities to spread scientific and cultural knowledge, changing prevailing habits and customs. It is all the more necessary to pay close attention to making scientific and general education universal, conducting useful cultural and sports activities, which are rich in content, and improving medical and health conditions in areas where feudal and superstitious activities spread unchecked and in rural and pastoral areas which are relatively backward culturally. At the same time, with an object in mind, it is necessary to use the basic knowledge of natural and social sciences to make easy-to-understand explanations of feudal superstitions and to use typical cases to expose the fraudulent nature, harm and destructiveness of feudal superstitions, in order to systematically do away with various superstitious ideas. In propaganda and education, particular attention should be paid to preventing any debate on theism and atheism between the religious and nonreligious masses in order not to cause antagonism between them. In a word, the principle of enlightenment and guidance must be upheld and correct methods used to actively guide people to gradually free themselves from the trammels of various superstitious ideas and foster the conviction of "man will triumph over nature," by participating in various construction projects and by observing and learning from daily life, so that they will be disciplined workers with ideals, morality and culture and will strive to achieve the grand objective set by the 12th party congress and bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese at 0801 GMT on 28 December transmits a service message which reads: "The article 'Do Away With Feudal Superstitions,' transmitted by this agency today, was written by the BAN YUE TAN editorial department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, the United Front Work Department, the State Bureau of Religious Affairs, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation and the State Administration of Industry and Commerce of the State Council. The purpose of this article is to help people understand our policies, more forcefully struggle against feudal superstitious activities and promote the building of spiritual civilization. Please attach importance to it. Thank you."]

BA YI RADIO COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW162128 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Since the end of last year, Sino-Soviet relations have become the focus of world opinion's attention. This is because the two big countries, China and the Soviet Union, play a particularly important role in maintaining peace and tranquility in Asia and the world.

When signs that the dark clouds over Sino-Soviet relations might vanish began to appear, there were two completely different reactions from the world to these signs. The socialist countries were elated at these signs, while the imperialist countries headed by U.S. imperialism were panic-stricken. The imperialist countries are trying by hook or crook to sow dissension and to stop the tendency toward the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations.

Since implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and instituting the production responsibility system, the leaders of our country no longer denounce the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Eastern Europe as revisionist and capitalist. This has opened up the way to improving Sino-Soviet relations. In particular, Sino-Soviet relations entered a new stage after Comrade Huang Hua attended Comrade Brezhnev's funeral service.

Regrettably, some individual leaders of the party Central Committee have not stepped forward from this good beginning but have begun to go backward. [Words indistinct] (?proceeding from their personal likes and dislikes), they do not want to see the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations at an early date.

In the past year and more, the two countries have shared basically identical views on a series of international issues. For example, the two countries support Argentina in its struggle against British colonialism and support the Arab people, especially the Palestinian people, in their struggle against Israeli aggression. Our country has officially recognized the Angolan Government. On the question of Poland, our country no longer supports the Solidarity trade union that oppose socialism, and has given official support to the solemn stand of the Polish Government. The Soviet Government fully supports our country's stand on the Taiwan question. In a word, there is a basis for improving the relations between the two countries. The question now is whether the two sides have the sincerity to do so.

Premier Zhou said: I hold that if two parties have the sincerity to hold talks, they should seek common ground while reserving differences.

Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang also said: In handling relations between two parties or states, we should not quibble over historical issues. We should look forward.

Now the issue of Sino-Soviet relations should also be settled according to this principle.

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